

# A HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESIDENCE FACILITIES

Revised 3rd Edition  
by Sharon C. Blansett



***The third time's the charm...***

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Cover design by Nathan Weis. Editorial assistance by Darlene Niswander.

# Preface

A *History of University of Florida Residence Facilities (Revised 3rd Edition)* is part of an ongoing project to establish a central location to archive all the various types of historical information that staff donate as they clean their offices, retire, or terminate employment with the University of Florida. The first edition of this book included information through 1995. The second edition included updates, revisions, and new information gathered since 1995. The third edition includes updates, revisions, and new information gathered since 2003 as well as more photographs.

Historical questions pertaining to residence facilities from staff, students, media, and alumni have been routinely passed along to me to research since I began working for the Department of Housing and Residence Education in 1984. Based on the most frequently asked questions, I developed this book. General information was taken predominantly from building dedication materials that were originally researched by University of Florida librarians at the time a particular facility was dedicated. Other research was completed or information was verified by referencing Department of Housing and Residence Education files, historical books about the University of Florida, and information stored in the University of Florida Archives and Special Collections Department of the Library. Personal interviews with present and former staff and residents were also very helpful. Occasionally, dates in published sources varied and individuals’ memories of dates or details did not agree. When this occurred, I chose what I believed to be the most accurate information or indicated the variations.

Why continue to compile a history of residence facilities at UF? Residence facilities have been the heart and pulse of the campus community since Buckman and Thomas Halls housed the entire University of Florida operations. Since then, hundreds of thousands of students have called UF residence facilities “home” for at least part of their college careers. The architecture and design of the facilities were considered state-of-the-art at the time they were constructed. The original designs and subsequent renovations and upgrades to the facilities are a reflection of the expectations and basic living needs of students, their parents, and the society as a whole for the past 100+ years. The university does not operate in isolation from the Gainesville community. The growth of the university and subsequent need to house students on and off campus has directly impacted the growth of Gainesville and its economy.

All campus residence facilities have rich and varied histories. However, these histories have not been consistently recorded. Information about some residence facilities is limited. Types of information about facilities may not be consistent or parallel in form. This publication is an attempt to salvage and compile the information that is available and verifiable.

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Spring 2010

\*November 2002, the Division of Housing changed its name to the Department of Housing and Residence Education to better reflect its mission as a department within the Division of Student Affairs. Veteran staff believe the Housing Office became the Division of Housing at the time several housing support services located in other departments (maintenance services, personnel, purchasing, accounting, and custodial services) combined with the residence life functions under the leadership of the Director of Housing – probably during the time that Dr. Riker was Director of Housing.

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## Buckman Hall

**Opened:** 1906

**Location:** North Campus on University Avenue

**Capacity:** 137

**Coed:** by floor

**Rooms:** 82

**AC:** non air-conditioned

(Note: Portable ACs allowed with some restrictions.)

**Buckman Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Henry H. Buckman, member of the Florida Legislature and author of the Buckman Act. The Buckman Act consolidated all state institutions of higher learning into three state universities: the University of Florida (men), Florida State College for Women (now Florida State University), and Florida A&M University. The universities that were consolidated included: East Florida Seminary in Gainesville (formerly located in Ocala); Florida Agriculture College in Lake City; West Florida Seminary in Tallahassee; DeFuniak State Normal School; Southern Florida Military Academy at Bartow; the St. Petersburg Normal and Industrial School; a normal school in Tallahassee; and an agricultural institute in Kissimmee. The consolidation occurred between 1901 and 1905. In 1906 the University of Florida was located in Gainesville. The 1853 date on the University of Florida seal reflects the founding of the East Florida Seminary (UF Campus Map, 1981).

Buckman and Thomas Halls were the first two buildings constructed on campus and were dedicated on September 27, 1906, although the buildings were not yet completed. The architectural firm that designed the buildings was Edwards and Walters from Atlanta, Georgia. The building contractor was W.T. Hadlow of Jacksonville. Both structures cost \$75,250 (Buckman Hall Vertical File). The architectural design is considered to be gothic Tudor or collegiate gothic. Though each building was designed to be a residence hall, both buildings were used to house the entire operations of the university for a number of years. In addition to student housing, Buckman Hall contained an infirmary with six iron beds, gymnasium, and living quarters for a professor called the officer-in-charge (UF Campus Map, 1981). The rooms had hardwood floors and potbellied stoves. The university provided wood for students to burn in the stoves. In 1906, students paid \$2.50 per month to live in Buckman and Thomas Halls (Washington, 1999). The facility is divided into five sections and lettered A-E. At one time, President Andrew Sledd lived on the second and third floors of Buckman A. Prior to WWII, Buckman A was still being used for classrooms. Following WWII, Buckman was used only as a residence hall.

During renovations that occurred between 1940 and 1949 (some sources say the 1930s), the wood interior structures of Buckman and Thomas Halls were replaced by steel and concrete at a cost of between \$37,000 and \$54,000 (Wright, 1954). In 1974, Buckman Hall was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The descriptive paragraph in the register adds this information:

1907, Edwards and Walters, architects. Brick, 3 1/2 stories, elongated central block with symmetrical wings, hipped roof with dormers and low crenulated wall, 6 projecting two-story bays, decorative stonework. Late Gothic and Jacobethan Revival elements. One of 2 extant original structures at University of Florida; reflects institutional architecture which became standard for university buildings in eastern U.S.

In the 1960s, Buckman Hall housed male graduate students exclusively including those studying law and medicine.

Following the success of the student cooperative living program in Reid Hall, in Fall 1973, Buckman Sections A and E became student cooperative living sections. In the summer of 1974, the remaining sections of Buckman Hall joined the cooperative living program and Buckman Hall became Buckman Co-op. In exchange for lower rental rates, students in the cooperative living facilities completed routine custodial and maintenance duties. Elected officers instead of Resident Assistants completed administrative duties. In 1986 under protest by most co-op residents, live-in Graduate Hall Directors were assigned to co-op facilities to assist in the management of facilities, to schedule educational programs, to advise co-op student groups, and to monitor discipline-related activities. Due to a lack of interest by students to live in co-op style housing, Buckman Co-op reverted to a standard residence hall Fall 2003 marking the end of the cooperative living special housing option on the UF campus.

In 2002, a \$500,000 project was initiated to landscape the historic areas of campus including the Murphree Area Courtyards, the area fronting University Avenue, and the area along the southern border of the Murphree Area. Students from the landscape architecture department were invited to submit input. A gift of \$250,000 from UF alumni Herb and Catherine Yardley from Ft. Lauderdale was the catalyst for the project; the university matched the funds. The design included sidewalks, new landscaping plants and design, walls, seating areas, and other focal points.

The electrical demands of today's students were draining the available power and causing circuit overloads and thrown breakers in the Murphree Area. In 2003, a three-year \$2.9 million electrical service upgrade project was completed in the Murphree Area that provides a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student. The upgrade included a total rewiring of the facilities from transformers to each outlet and switch and a new 23,000 volt primary distribution switch. Prior to the upgrade, on average four to six residents were sharing a 15 amp service. Providing a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student -- 40 amps per double room -- more than adequately addresses the present and future electrical needs of residents as most small apartments operate on 50 amp service.

September 2006, Buckman and Thomas residents celebrated 100 years of UF in Gainesville by hosting a Buckman/Thomas birthday party. This activity was part of a city-wide celebration held through Fall Semester 2006 targeting different campus and city constituents. The slogan for the party was 1906 – 2006: Preparing for the Next 100 Years.

Fall 2007, residents in Buckman and Thomas Halls were allowed to use portable air conditioners with

some restrictions with no additional utility charges assessed as part of a pilot project. Over 60% of residents participated in the program the first year. Staff monitored interest in the program and utility usages. The program is now ongoing with residents allowed to register one portable AC unit per room that meets or surpasses these specifications:

- Unit must be UL approved with a maximum of 10 amps.
- Unit must be a portable unit; a window unit is not allowed.
- Unit must have a window exhaust kit.
- Unit must have an auto evaporator or drain pan with shut off switch.
- Residents must maintain their units in a clean and sanitary manner and assume all liabilities related to the use of the units.

Buckman Hall is in the Murphree Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Murphree Area was the last male residence area designated coed in 1972.

***Yardley Fountain along the southern border of the Murphree Area.***





# Thomas Hall

**Opened:** 1906  
**Location:** North Campus on University Avenue  
**Capacity:** 179  
**Coed:** by section  
**Rooms:** 109  
**AC:** non air-conditioned  
(Note: Portable ACs allowed with some restrictions.)

**Thomas Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Major William Reuben Thomas, mayor of Gainesville, who was largely responsible for the donation of 517 acres of land and \$40,000 from the city of Gainesville to the Florida Legislature with the stipulation that the University of Florida would be built in Gainesville on this acreage rather than in Lake City (Proctor, 1986). Major Thomas had been a teacher and principal at many schools. He had also been a professor at the East Florida Seminary. Professors at East Florida Seminary were given military titles. Part of the proposal for the acquisition of the university also included a utility contract with Gainesville. The University of Florida was to receive free water if electricity was purchased from the city. A modified version of this contract between the University of Florida and Gainesville is still in effect today (Thomas File, Housing Archives). The First United Methodist congregation supplemented Thomas’ deal by offering an additional \$30,000 to purchase the existing East Florida Seminary property in Gainesville which increased the cash value of the Gainesville deal to \$70,000. Epworth Hall, a former East Florida Seminary residence facility, is part of the structure of the present First United Methodist Church in downtown Gainesville. The Thomas Center in downtown Gainesville was also dedicated to the memory of Thomas and was formerly the residence of the Thomas family who later converted their estate to a hotel.

Buckman and Thomas Halls were the first two buildings constructed on campus and were dedicated on September 27, 1906, although the buildings were not yet completed. The architectural firm that designed the buildings was Edwards and Walters from Atlanta, Georgia. The building contractor was W.T. Hadlow of Jacksonville. Both structures cost \$75,250 (Buckman Hall Vertical File). The architectural design is considered to be gothic Tudor or collegiate gothic. Though each building was designed to be a residence hall, both buildings were used to house the entire operation of the university for a number of years. Thomas Hall housed administrative offices in the north section; classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium, a library, a dining room, and a kitchen in the center sections; and an agricultural experiment station in the south section (UF Campus Map, 1981). The Florida Museum of Natural History Collection was displayed for a time in Thomas Hall (Florida Museum of Natural History Web Site, 2008). In 1906, students paid \$2.50 per month to live in Buckman and Thomas Halls (Washington, 1999).

In 1911, plans were finalized to construct four additional campus buildings: the Agriculture Building (Floyd Hall), the University Commons Building (Cafeteria), the Language Hall (Anderson Hall), and the College of Education Building (Peabody Hall). When these facilities were completed, all functions related to agriculture, dining, language, and education were to move from Thomas Hall leaving the facility empty and ready for renovation as a residence hall. The Agriculture Building and the University Commons Building gained immediate funding. However, there was a delay in funding for the Language Hall and the Education Building. By Fall 1913, these buildings were completed. By 1914, Thomas Hall was renovated for use as a residence hall. The linking of Fletcher and Sledd Halls to Thomas Hall in 1940 formed the shape of “UF” that is easily visible from the air (Bowman, 1973).

During renovations that occurred between 1940 and 1949 (some sources say the 1930s), the wood interior structures of Buckman and Thomas Halls were replaced by steel and concrete at a cost of between \$37,000 and \$54,000 (Wright, 1954). In 1974, Thomas Hall was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The descriptive paragraph in the register adds this information: 1905-1906, Edwards and Walters, architects. Brick, 3 1/2 stories, H-shaped, hipped and pitched roof sections; crenulated parapet interrupted by stepped gables placed over a division, each with its own entrance and bay window; regular fenestration, stone quoins, elaborate arched large stone scroll brackets; connected to another building at E end of S wing. Late Gothic Revival. One of first 2 buildings on University of Florida campus.

According to a press release at the time Thomas Hall was added to the National Register of Historic Places, popular campus folklore included the story of the ghost of “old Steve” who haunts Murphree Area. “Old Steve” was the head cook on campus in 1906. His kitchen was beneath the classrooms and library in the center section of Thomas Hall. His luncheon preparations disrupted campus and included shouting and cursing at his kitchen crew, the banging of pots and pans, the hissing of steam, and the crackling of fire as lunch was prepared – sounds heard every fall when the steam heating system is turned on in Murphree Area halls.

In 2002, a \$500,000 project was initiated to landscape the historic areas of campus including the Murphree Area Courtyards, the area fronting University Avenue, and the area along the southern border of the Murphree Area. Students from the landscape architecture department were invited to submit input. A gift of \$250,000 from UF alumni Herb and Catherine Yardley from Ft. Lauderdale was the catalyst for the project; the university matched the funds. The design includes sidewalks, new landscaping plants and design, walls, seating areas, and other focal points.

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- Residents must maintain their units in a clean and sanitary manner and assume all liabilities related to the use of the units.

Thomas Hall is in the Murphree Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Murphree Area was the last male residence area designated coed in 1972.



***Example of an acceptable portable AC unit which may be used in Buckman or Thomas Halls.***



## Sledd Hall

**Opened:** 1929  
**Location:** North Campus on University Avenue  
**Capacity:** 182  
**Coed:** by section  
**Rooms:** 98  
**AC:** central

**Sledd Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Andrew Sledd, first president of the University of Florida (1904-1909). (The UF campus was at Lake City until 1905-1906.) Sledd was thirty-six years old when he was appointed president. According to Klein H. Graham, University of Florida business manager under Sledd, he was “a student of the Bible and psychology.” Graham wrote of Sledd’s tenure as president: “He was not a good administrator but taught classes and wrote a book during his brief stay. The students and faculty were out of step with him and his religious ideals.” Sledd was a controversial figure and not well-liked by many powerful people including legislators who protested his original appointment as president and subsequent annual reappointments (Proctor; 1986). While at Emory College prior to coming to UF, Sledd authored an article called “The Negro: Another View” that explored his view that blacks had the same inalienable rights as whites (Washington, 1999). Although the article supported the “separate but equal” doctrine, white Southerners of the time were outraged (UF Web Site, Past Presidents, 2008). After coming to UF, Sledd angered Florida politicians by refusing to lower admission standards to boost lagging enrollment (Washington, 1999). He resigned in 1909.

Rudolph Weaver was the architect for both Sledd and Fletcher Halls. The design for Sledd Hall included exterior cast concrete designs, often referred to as sculptures, of European university seals, animals, plants, and figures above recessed vestibules, below the roof line, and on gable-type features (Buildings on UF Campus, Historic – 1977 Survey Vertical File). He continued these design elements as he designed Fletcher Hall ten years later as a pseudo-addition to Sledd Hall. The linking of Fletcher, Sledd, and Thomas Halls forms the shape of “UF” easily visible from the air (Bowman, 1973).

The tower structure that connects Sledd Hall to Thomas Hall is called the Mucozo Tower and was designed by University of Florida art professor W. K. Long. The south entry of the tower tunnel is carved in large letters with the word “Mucozo.” Mucozo was a chief of the Florida Timucua Indians who sheltered Juan Ortiz, the last survivor of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez, after he escaped from Chief Ucita (also called Hirrihigua), another Timucua Indian chief. Legend relates that Ucita’s daughter helped Ortiz to escape. Ortiz lived twelve years with the Indians, four years with Chief Ucita’s tribe and eight years with Chief Mucozo’s tribe until 1539 when Hernando de Soto landed near Tampa Bay. Over both the north and south entrances to the Mucozo Tower are concrete sculptures of Mucozo and a Spanish conquistador as well as Indian artifacts. The Spanish conquistador could represent any one or all four of the Spanish explorers who explored Florida: Juan Ponce de Leon, Panfilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, Pedro Menendez de Aviles. It is interesting to note that



the Indian artifact sculptures (Indian pipes, stone maces, staffs of office, drums, gourd-shaped vessels, war bonnets, shields with thunderbirds, etc.) are artifacts most associated with the Plains Indian tribes not Florida Indians. Little was known about Florida Indians in 1928-29, so the artists used Plains Indian artifacts as models (Sledd Hall Vertical File).

Sledd opened in 1929 and was called “New Dormitory” for nearly ten years. Prior to the opening of “New Dormitory,” Dean of Students Benjamin Tolbert established a residence hall staffing system, a precursor of the present system using Resident Assistants. Each section had a designated upperclassman called a “monitor” who provided leadership. The president of the student body was “head monitor” (Rion, 1991). Monitors were not paid.

Sledd Hall was dedicated at the same time as Fletcher and Murphree Halls on November 25, 1939. Dedication materials described the then five residence facilities as housing 1,100 residents, one-third of the (all male) student body in singles, two-room suites, and doubles. The facilities were “administered by a Director of Residence, his staff, a student monitor for each of the sections into which the halls are divided, and an advisory committee on residence, composed of three members of the faculty.” Sutton Brothers Company was the contractor (Sledd Hall Vertical File). Construction was funded through a one-cent state gas tax. Rent rates were \$15 per semester, per person to live in Buckman or Thomas Halls and \$18 per semester, per person to live in Sledd Hall.

A \$4 million renovation of Sledd and Fletcher Halls for fire code corrections and utility upgrades was completed in 1984 which resulted in a redesign of interior rooms and the addition of features including air-conditioning, carpeting, and new furnishings. In 1989, Fletcher, Sledd, and Murphree Halls were added to the National Register of Historic Places as part of a six-block area of the original campus joining Buckman and Thomas Halls on this register.

In 2002, a \$500,000 project was initiated to landscape the historic areas of campus including the Murphree Area Courtyards, the area fronting University Avenue, and the area along the southern border of the Murphree Area. Students from the landscape architecture department were invited to submit input. A gift of \$250,000 from UF alumni Herb and Catherine Yardley from Ft. Lauderdale was the catalyst for the project; the university matched the funds. The design includes sidewalks, new landscaping plants and design, walls, seating areas, and other focal points.

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Sledd Hall is in the Murphree Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Murphree Area was the last all male residence hall area to be designated coed in 1972.



## Fletcher Hall

**Opened:** 1939  
**Location:** North Campus on University Avenue  
**Capacity:** 157  
**Coed:** by section  
**Rooms:** 87  
**AC:** central

**Fletcher Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Duncan U. Fletcher, U.S. Senator from Florida from 1908-1936. Rudolph Weaver was the architect for Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls. The design for Sledd Hall included exterior cast concrete designs, often referred to as sculptures, of European university seals, animals, plants, and figures above recessed vestibules, below the roof lines, and on gable-type features. Weaver continued these design elements as he designed Fletcher Hall ten years later as a pseudo-addition to Sledd Hall (Buildings on UF Campus, Historic – 1977 Survey Vertical File). The linking of Fletcher, Sledd, and Thomas Halls forms the shape of “UF” easily visible from the air (Bowman, 1973). Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls were dedicated on November 25, 1939. Dedication materials described the then five residence facilities as housing 1,100 residents, one-third of the (all male) student body in singles, two-room suites, and doubles. The facilities were “administered by a Director of Residence, his staff, a student monitor for each of the sections into which the halls are divided, and an advisory committee on residence, composed of three members of the faculty.” Fletcher and Murphree Halls were constructed at a cost of \$460,000. The construction was funded by WPA and PWA loans (Depression-era federal government loans) to be repaid by the revenues generated by room rentals. Chalker & Lund Co. was the contractor for Fletcher and Murphree Halls (Buildings on UF Campus, Historic – 1977 Survey Vertical File).

When Fletcher Hall opened in 1939, part of the building was called the Inter-American section and housed exchange students from Latin America and UF students learning Spanish. The program was strongly supported by UF President Tigert and jointly administered by the Department of Housing and Residence Education and the Institute for Inter-American Affairs (now the Center for Latin American Studies). The Fletcher Library was called the Inter-American Lounge (Losch, personal correspondence, 2006).

In 1969, the big news in Fletcher and Murphree Halls was the addition of phone service to student rooms. By this time all other residence hall areas except the Murphree Area had phone service to student rooms. Only Buckman, Thomas, and Sledd Halls, all men’s facilities in 1969, were without direct phone service to student rooms after this renovation project (Murphree Scrapbooks, Housing Archives). Phone service to those halls soon followed. Conversely, in Summer 2007 the big news campus-wide was the removal of phone lines from student rooms except for staff rooms and rooms identified as in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). “House” phones with free local service were provided in Area Office Lobbies. The decision to remove phone lines from student

rooms was made related to increased cell phone ownership and decreased use of existing land lines. Very few students were even bringing phones to plug into phone jacks by this time!

In the early 1970s, a student run radio station called WMUR-FM operated from Fletcher Hall. The noncommercial, low power station broadcast in the Murphree Area only. A rival underground radio station called WZAP-FM also broadcast from Fletcher Hall but was forced to close when the student-built transmitter was too powerful and exceeded the level allowed by the FCC to operate without licensing (Murphree Scrapbooks, Housing Archives).

A \$4 million renovation of Sledd and Fletcher Halls for fire code corrections and utility upgrades was completed in 1984 which resulted in a redesign of interior rooms and the addition of features including air-conditioning, carpeting, and new furnishings. In 1989, Fletcher, Sledd, and Murphree Halls were added to the National Register of Historic Places as part of a six-block area of the original campus joining Buckman and Thomas Halls on this register.

In 1985, a computer-interest section was created within Fletcher Hall to meet the computer-related demands of students. Rooms were rewired on the second and third floor island section of Fletcher Hall to allow direct computer access to the Center for Instructional and Research Computing Activities (CIRCA). The \$16,000-18,000 cost of the project was split between the Department of Housing and Residence Education and Academic Affairs. Other support services and educational programming related to computing were features offered to this community of about forty residents until the Department of Housing and Residence Education high speed Ethernet computer network (DHNet) was completed in Fall 1997. From 1997-2008, Fletcher Island was home to the Community Service Section. Residents with a high interest in volunteer endeavors were assigned to this residential learning community.

In 2002, a \$500,000 project was initiated to landscape the historic areas of campus including the Murphree Area Courtyards, the area fronting University Avenue, and the area along the southern border of the Murphree Area. Students from the landscape architecture department were invited to submit input. A gift of \$250,000 from UF alumni Herb and Catherine Yardley from Ft. Lauderdale was the catalyst for the project; the university matched the funds. The design includes sidewalks, new landscaping plants and design, walls, seating areas, and other focal points.

The electrical demands of today's students were draining the available power and causing circuit overloads and thrown breakers in the Murphree Area. In 2003, a three-year \$2.9 million electrical service upgrade project was completed in the Murphree Area that provides a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student when completed. The upgrade includes total rewiring of the facilities from transformers to each outlet and switch and a new 23,000 volt primary distribution switch. Prior to the upgrade, on average four to six residents were sharing a 15 amp service. Providing a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student -- 40 amps per double room -- more than adequately addresses the present and future electrical needs of residents as most small apartments operate on 50 amp service.

Fletcher Hall is in the Murphree Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Fletcher Hall housed men until 1972 when the Murphree Area became coed.



## Murphree Hall

Opened: 1939  
Location: North Campus on University Avenue  
Capacity: 376  
Coed: by section  
Rooms: 169  
AC: central

**Murphree Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Albert A. Murphree (1870-1927), second president of the University of Florida. Murphree was president of the University of Florida from 1909-1927. Previously, he was president of the Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) in Tallahassee. According to Klein H. Graham, University of Florida business manager who served under Murphree, he was considered to be a good educator and administrator who was very popular with students, faculty, and friends of the university. In fact, both Dr. and Mrs. Murphree were popular with students on both campuses. A memorial statue is dedicated to Dr. Murphree near Peabody Hall, and Jennie Murphree Hall at Florida State University, built in 1921 and renovated in 1993, is dedicated to Mrs. Murphree whose death preceded her husband's.

Dr. Murphree loved music and supported the Glee Club. He directed the Glee Club and obtained a Skinner Organ for the group as a gift from a St. Augustine friend. The Skinner Organ was considered to be the state-of-the-art organ at the time and was valued at \$50,000. His administration abruptly ended in 1927 when he died (Graham, 1965).

Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls were designed by Rudolph Weaver. All three halls were dedicated on November 25, 1939. Dedication materials described the then five residence facilities as housing 1,100 residents, one-third of the (all male) student body in singles, two-room suites, and doubles. The facilities were "administered by a Director of Residence, his staff, a student monitor for each of the sections into which the halls are divided, and an advisory committee on residence, composed of three members of the faculty." Fletcher and Murphree Halls were constructed at a cost of \$460,000. The construction was funded by WPA and PWA loans (Depression-era federal government loans) to be repaid by the revenues generated by room rentals. Chalker & Lund Co. was the contractor for Fletcher and Murphree Halls (Catinna, 1993).

According to former Director of Off Campus Housing Carl Opp in a guest column in the Independent Florida Alligator from the mid-1970s, during WWII (1942-45) nearly all sections of the Murphree Area were occupied by military detachments. The university leased one house and six fraternities to accommodate "civilian" students. At this time, many of the all male student body were at war or in the military. By mid-1945, the military detachments were gone from the Murphree Area and GIs were beginning to return to college. The then five residence halls were less than one-half full, so the decision was made to rent Murphree Hall suites to married couples. All suites on the

lower floor in Murphree were occupied by couples; single men lived on the fourth floor. One “coed” section was designated with single men on the upper floors and the first postwar coeds on the lower floors (Flavet Village Vertical File).

In March 1946, married couples in Murphree were notified that they had to move out of Murphree Hall by September 1946 because the temporary facilities for married veterans, Flavets, were ready for occupancy. Flavet I was immediately available for occupancy and Flavet II was to open by October 1946. This notice affected 99 couples and caused an immediate backlash from students who did not want to move. The notice was immediately modified. Couples with children were moved from Murphree Hall to Flavet I or II by October 1946. Couples in Murphree Hall without children were allowed to stay in Murphree until Flavet III was ready for occupancy in December 1947 (Flavet Village Vertical File).

In 1969, \$80,000 was allocated toward the construction of a 4,000 square foot, one-story commons building to serve as the community center for the “1,200 men students living in the five oldest residence halls on campus.” The original plans included an area office, library-study room, recreation room, informal date lounge, music listening room, post office boxes, vending machines, laundry room, public toilets, and an outside patio area. Murphree Commons has undergone several renovations since 1969 to better serve the residents of Murphree Area (Murphree Scrapbooks, Housing Archives).

In 1969, the big news in Fletcher and Murphree Halls was the addition of phone service to student rooms. By this time all other residence hall areas except the Murphree Area had phone service to student rooms. Only Buckman, Thomas, and Sledd Halls, all men’s facilities in 1969, were without direct phone service to student rooms after this renovation project. Phone service to those halls soon followed. Conversely, in Summer 2007 the big news campus-wide was the removal of phone lines from student rooms except for staff rooms and rooms identified as in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). “House” phones with free local service were provided in Area Office Lobbies. The decision to remove phone lines from student rooms was made related to increased cell phone ownership and decreased use of existing land lines. Very few students were even bringing phones to plug into phone jacks by this time!

In Fall 1987, the Deutsche Haus special interest housing was established on a floor in Murphree Hall. Students taking German classes and German students attending the University of Florida were encouraged to immerse themselves in the German culture on this floor community. Faculty members from the German department provided support programming. This special interest housing option was dissolved in Spring 1991 when the demand became too low to dedicate a floor community to the program.

In 1989, Fletcher, Sledd, and Murphree Halls were added to the National Register of Historic Places as part of a six-block area of the original campus joining Buckman and Thomas Halls on this register.

In 2002, a \$500,000 project was initiated to landscape the historic areas of campus including the Murphree Area Courtyards, the area fronting University Avenue, and the area along the southern

border of the Murphree Area. Students from the landscape architecture department were invited to submit input. A gift of \$250,000 from UF alumni Herb and Catherine Yardley from Ft. Lauderdale was the catalyst for the project; the university matched the funds. The design includes sidewalks, new landscaping plants and design, walls, seating areas, and other focal points.

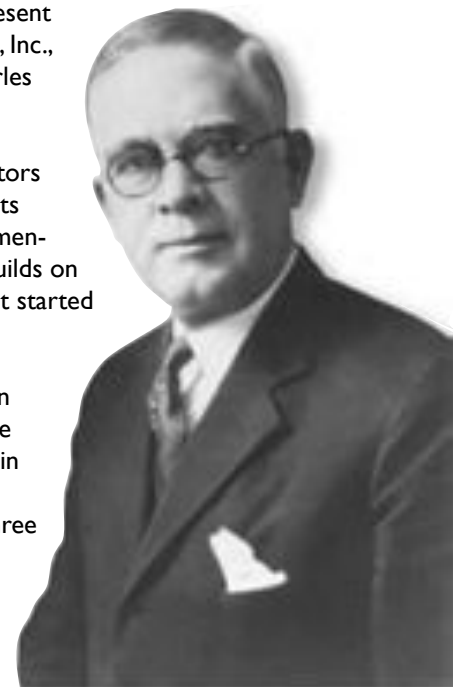
The electrical demands of today’s students were draining the available power and causing circuit overloads and thrown breakers in the Murphree Area. In 2003, a three-year \$2.9 million electrical service upgrade project was completed in the Murphree Area that provides a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student. The upgrade included a total rewiring of the facilities from transformers to each outlet and switch and a new 23,000 volt primary distribution switch. Prior to the upgrade, on average four to six residents were sharing a 15 amp service. Providing a minimum of one 20 amp circuit per student -- 40 amps per double room -- more than adequately addresses the present and future electrical needs of residents as most small apartments operate on 50 amp service.

Summer 2004, an \$8.6 million renovation of Murphree Hall began in Sections A – G. This was funded by a facilities improvement fee increase on rents. Fall 2004, Murphree Hall Sections H – M housed students while construction continued on Sections A – G. By Spring 2005, all residents were moved from Murphree Hall as the renovation project continued through Summer 2005. In Fall 2005, a renovated Murphree Hall re-opened for students. Renovations included installation of central air conditioning and related mechanical systems, new bathrooms, new windows, “refreshed” stairwells/entries, new flooring, fresh paint on all walls/ceilings, and new furniture. The building was re-dedicated on November 4, 2005. Invited guests included descendants of Dr. Murphree, university and city officials, and past and present residents as well as representatives of Ponikvar & Associates, Inc., (architects), Moses & Associates, Inc., (engineering), and Charles Perry Construction, Inc. (contractor).

Fall 2009, Murphree Hall became home to the Returning Gators Program, a sophomore-year experience program for residents who completed the Trusler Leader/Scholar Program, a freshmen-year experience program. The Returning Gators Program builds on the academic, career, community, and leadership development started in the Trusler Leader/Scholar Program.

Except for the 1942-1949 period mentioned previously when married couples and a few women taking select classes at the University of Florida (not as admitted students) lived briefly in Murphree Hall, the facility housed men until 1972 when the Murphree Area became coed. Murphree Hall is in the Murphree Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area.

**Albert Murphree**  
[photo: UF Archives]





## Mallory Hall

**Opened:** 1950

**Location:** East Campus – SW 13 ST & Inner RD

**Capacity:** 175

**Coed:** by floor

**Rooms:** 91

**AC:** window units

**Mallory Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Angela Mallory (1815-1901), wife of Stephen R. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy and U.S. Senator from Florida (1851-61).

According to building dedication materials, Mallory was of Spanish descent. She was born and died in Pensacola. She lived most of

her life in Pensacola and Key West except for her years in Washington D.C. and Richmond, VA, the capital of the Confederacy. She was reported to have had “an unusual personality and was well-known herself apart from her husband, especially around Richmond.”

In 1947, the University of Florida officially admitted 500 women to attend classes during the academic year. Previous to this (from 1924-1946), women were allowed to take classes not offered at Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) or attend summer classes at the University of Florida (Women, History Vertical File). While Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were being built (1948-50), the university leased off campus housing for women. These facilities were Lonilair and Michael Halls at 1213-1244 Masonic Avenue and Patrick and Pierce Courts at the intersection of Colson Street and Lafayette Avenue (Catinna, 1993). The approximate present day location of both facilities would be north of University Avenue near Anderson Hall and Library West. No housing support staff was provided. According to University of Florida President J. Hillis Miller, common complaints about the off campus accommodations for women were that they were overcrowded, excessive rent was charged in comparison to the men’s campus residences, there were poor study conditions, and there were no public areas or large group meeting rooms.

The present site for Mallory, Yulee, and Reid Halls was a second choice. Originally the halls were to be built on the Pinkerson Property that included 90 acres of land west of campus that is the present-day site of the tennis courts, Law School, Corry Village, and Fraternity Row. Dean of Students R.C. Beatty had concerns that this location was not appropriate. Women would have to walk one mile to the library, classrooms, and cafeteria past the athletic fields and by the men’s residence halls. So it was decided that the women’s halls would be built “south of campus” in their present location which is now central to, not south of, the main campus (Buildings on UF Campus & Land Purchases, History of Vertical File).

The construction of Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls marked a transition from the collegiate gothic/gothic Tudor style of architecture to a more modern, less ornate style of architecture on campus. The transition was encouraged for economic reasons and to take advantage of improved construction methods and materials. Because these halls were the first residences built for women on campus, much planning went into the site selection and design. The Board of Control (BOC) sent George Baughman, Assistant Business Manager, to tour the most “progressive” universities in the country to gather information on women’s residence facility designs. Architect Guy Fulton, BOC Architect from 1944-56, adapted what was termed the Northwestern University plan that resulted in the design of these three buildings in a “Y” shape linked by open-air stairwells and breezeways. C.A. Fielland of Tampa was the contractor. Other residence facilities built during this architectural transition period share similar design features: North, Riker, Tolbert, Weaver, Broward, Rawlings, Hume, Jennings, and Graham Halls as well as Corry and Schucht Villages (Catinna, 1993). Mallory and Yulee Halls were dedicated on February 17, 1950, and cost \$1,260,099.60. Reid Hall was dedicated on November 3, 1950, and cost \$514,760.88 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

Housing men on one side of campus and women on the other side of campus was a strategy employed by college administrators of this era to better monitor and control fraternization. Several forms of backlash from students were the result of the restrictions. On May 7, 1952, a panty raid by approximately 1,000 men on Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls brought national media attention and notoriety to campus when the prank got out of control. Many students were disciplined (Proctor, 1986).

From 2005-07, over \$1.5 million was spent to renovate Mallory Hall including replacing windows, removing asbestos, installing fire sprinklers, renovating baths, and upgrading fire alarm systems.

Mallory Hall is part of the Yulee Area which became coed in 1968 when Reid Hall was designated a male facility. Until that time, all Yulee Area halls housed women. Mallory Hall was converted to an air-conditioned facility in 1992. Fall 2004, Mallory became the last “all women’s hall” to become coed by floor. Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were added to the National Historic Register in 2008. Yulee Area is part of the East Campus administrative area.

### ***Mallory/Yulee/Reid Halls Under Construction*** **[photo: UF Archives]**





## Yulee Hall

**Opened:** 1950

**Location:** East Campus – SW 13 ST & Inner RD

**Capacity:** 177

**Coed:** by floor

**Rooms:** 94

**AC:** window units

**Yulee Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Nancy Wickliff Yulee (1826-1885), wife of U.S.

Senator D.L. Yulee and daughter of Governor Wickliff of Kentucky and U.S. Postmaster General. Senator Yulee built a railroad from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico which passed through Gainesville becoming the first rail service to Gainesville.

According to building dedication materials, Yulee and her family lived in Fernandina and also had plantations at Archer and Homosassa, both southwest of Gainesville. Her daughter, Florida Yulee Neff, generously gave to the university.

In 1947, the University of Florida officially admitted 500 women to attend classes during the academic year. Previous to this (from 1924-1946), women were allowed to take classes not offered at Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) or attend summer classes at the University of Florida (Women, History Vertical File). While Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were being built (1948-50), the university leased off campus housing for women. These facilities were Lonilair and Michael Halls at 1213-1244 Masonic Avenue and Patrick and Pierce Courts at the intersection of Colson Street and Lafayette Avenue (Catinna, 1993). The approximate present day location of both facilities would be north of University Avenue near Anderson Hall and Library West. No housing support staff was provided. According to University of Florida President J. Hillis Miller, common complaints about the off campus accommodations for women were that they were overcrowded, excessive rent was charged in comparison to the men's campus residences, there were poor study conditions, and there were no public area or large group meeting rooms.

The present site for Mallory, Yulee, and Reid Halls was a second choice. Originally the halls were to be built on the Pinkerson Property that included 90 acres of land west of campus that is the present-day site of the tennis courts, Law School, Corry Village, and Fraternity Row. Dean of Students R.C. Beatty had concerns that this location was not appropriate. Women would have to walk one mile to the library, classrooms, and cafeteria past the athletic fields and by the men's residence halls. So it was decided that the women's halls would be built "south of campus" in their present location which is now central to, not south of, the main campus (Buildings on UF Campus & Purchases, History of Vertical File).

The construction of Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls marked a transition from the collegiate gothic/ gothic Tudor style of architecture to a more modern, less ornate style of architecture on campus. The transition was encouraged for economic reasons and to take advantage of improved construction methods and materials. Because these halls were the first residences built for women on campus, much planning went into the site selection and design. The Board of Control (BOC) sent George Baughman, Assistant Business Manager, to tour the most "progressive" universities in the country to gather information on women's residence facility designs. Architect Guy Fulton, BOC Architect from 1944-56, adapted what was termed the Northwestern University plan that resulted in the construction of these three buildings linked by open-air stairwells and breezeways in a "Y" shape. C.A. Fielland of Tampa was the contractor. Other residence facilities built during this architectural transition period share similar design features: North, Riker, Tolbert, Weaver, Broward, Rawlings, Hume, Jennings, and Graham Halls as well as Corry and Schucht Villages (Catinna, 1993). Mallory and Yulee Halls were dedicated on February 17, 1950, and cost \$1,260,099.60. Reid was dedicated on November 3, 1950, and cost \$514,760.88 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

Housing men on one side of campus and women on the other side of campus was a strategy employed by college administrators of this era to better monitor and control fraternization. Several forms of backlash from students were the result of the restrictions. On May 7, 1952, a panty raid by approximately 1,000 men on Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls brought national media attention and notoriety to campus when the prank got out of control. Many students were disciplined (Proctor, 1986).

For over twenty years, Yulee Hall was a scholarship residence hall of all single rooms for sophomore and above classification residents who maintained grade point averages of 3.0 or above and students twenty-one years of age or older who maintained grade point averages of 3.0 or above. Summer B 2001, Yulee Hall reverted to a standard residence hall with singles, doubles, and triple rooms available to all students. In 2006, Yulee became the Global Living Learning Community. In support of this program, major renovations to the Yulee basement were completed in 2008 which added a new entry from the east side of the building leading to a conference/meeting room with an electric fireplace, offices for a faculty member and a globally-themed student group, and a new large multi-purpose room with a catering kitchen. Global Living Learning Community residents explore current world events and international perspectives through programming that emphasizes intercultural awareness, music, art, language, faculty-led discussions, and introductions to campus, community, and global resources.

From 2006-08, over \$2.1 million was spent to renovate Yulee Hall including replacing windows, replacing floor tile, installing fire sprinklers, renovating baths, upgrading fire alarm systems, and completing renovations in support of the Global Living Learning Community.

Yulee Hall is in the Yulee Area. The Yulee Area became coed in 1968 when Reid Hall was designated a male facility. Until that time, all Yulee Area halls housed women. Yulee Area is part of the East Campus administrative area. Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were added to the National Historic Register in 2008. Yulee Hall was converted to an air-conditioned facility in 1990.



## Reid Hall

**Opened:** 1950

**Location:** East Campus – SW 13 ST & Inner RD

**Capacity:** 165

**Coed:** by floor

**Rooms:** 86

**AC:** window units

**Reid Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Mary Martha Reid (1812-94), third wife of Robert Raymond Reid, the fourth Territorial Governor of Florida (1839-41). She was also the daughter of Samuel Swann, famous Civil War blockade runner, the first developer of real estate on a large scale in Florida after the Civil War, and Secretary of the Florida Railroad.

According to building dedication materials, during the Civil War, Reid established a hospital at Richmond, VA, to care for the sick and wounded from the Florida regiments. She managed and supported the hospital by soliciting contributions of money, food, and other supplies throughout Florida. Though no longer young, she did much nursing herself and was loved by Florida soldiers who “enjoyed her angelic ministrations.”

She remained in Richmond through the war and evacuated the last day before the fall of the city. She wrote of her experiences:

I remained in Richmond, and left the very day that Davis and the officers of the cabinet and others left. Of course I was not of the party, but traveled along with them as far as Abbeville, SC, where I was taken in charge by the officers of the retreating army of the trans-Mississippi, commanded by Generals Featherstone and Loring. Upon reaching Washington, GA, the troops disbanded, after providing for my comfort. At that place and everywhere on the route home I met with good people, whose houses and hearts were opened to me.

The story is really marvelous in its details; but how I got along over broken railroads, passing deserted homes, without money, and with a heart burdened by the rough encounters of four years of war, and ready to break with its many sorrows, I cannot tell. But God was with me, and I kept with the Confederate soldiers, who never failed to care for my comfort as well as they could, and divided with me their scanty rations. Thus I came to the haven where I longed to be—my own Florida...

In 1949, Reid’s family presented ten letter books, six ledgers, U.S. District Court tax sale of 1864, seventeen files on the Florida Railroad Company, eight files of land papers, and four boxes of correspondence which had belonged to Reid and her father to the Library of Florida History at the University of Florida.

In 1947, the University of Florida officially admitted 500 women to attend classes during the academic year. Previous to this (from 1924-1946), women were allowed to take classes not offered at Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) or attend summer classes at the University of Florida (Women, History Vertical File). While Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were being built (1948-50), the university leased off campus housing for women. These facilities were Lonilair and Michael Halls at 1213-1244 Masonic Avenue and Patrick and Pierce Courts at the intersection of Colson Street and Lafayette Avenue (Catinna, 1993). The approximate present day location of both facilities would be north of University Avenue near Anderson Hall and Library West. No housing support staff was provided. According to University of Florida President J. Hillis Miller, common complaints about the off campus accommodations for women were that they were overcrowded, excessive rent was charged in comparison to the men’s campus residences, there were poor study conditions, and there were no public area or large group meeting rooms.

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The construction of Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls marked a transition from the collegiate gothic/gothic Tudor style of architecture to a more modern, less ornate style of architecture on campus. The transition was encouraged for economic reasons and to take advantage of improved construction methods and materials. Because these halls were the first residences built for women on campus, much planning went into the site selection and design. The Board of Control (BOC) sent George Baughman, Assistant Business Manager, to tour the most “progressive” universities in the country to gather information on women’s residence facility designs. Architect Guy Fulton, BOC Architect from 1944-56, adapted what was termed the Northwestern University plan that resulted in the construction of these three buildings linked by open-air stairwells and breezeways in a “Y” shape. C.A. Fielland of Tampa was the contractor. Other residence facilities built during this architectural transition period share similar design features: North, Riker, Tolbert, Weaver, Broward, Rawlings, Hume, Jennings, and Graham Halls as well as Corry and Schucht Villages (Catinna, 1993). Mallory and Yulee Halls were dedicated on February 17, 1950, and cost \$1,260,099.60. Reid was dedicated on November 3, 1950 and cost \$514,760.88 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

Dedication materials for Reid Hall state that the university “resorted to” funding this facility with 20% tax funds and 80% revenue certificates to be paid off by monies generated by rent. This marked the beginning of a funding transition period for residence facilities on the University of Florida campus from total funding support through state tax monies to no use of state tax monies in support of residence hall operations including renovations or new construction. Previous to the construction of Reid Hall, a variety of funding schemes were utilized. Buckman and Thomas Halls were funded by

the state legislature; Sledd Hall was funded by a one-cent state gas tax; and Murphree and Fletcher Halls were funded through WPA and PWA loans (Depression-era federal government loans) to be paid by the revenues generated by room rentals. During the 1950s, some loan monies were available from the federal government through Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. The application process was very competitive to receive these limited funds but well worth the effort. In 1956, the terms of a Title IV loan allowed for 40-year loans at 2.875% interest rates for up to 100% of the development of residence facilities projects for students or faculty excluding the cost of “movable furniture.” Because of that clause, many residence halls built during this time period nationwide that were funded by Title IV loans had built-in furniture so that the cost of the furniture could be included in the loans. Today, no state or federal monies support the construction, renovation, or operating costs of the University of Florida Department of Housing and Residence Education. The Department of Housing and Residence Education operates as an auxiliary to the state system and must generate a self-supporting budget and independently seek and qualify for bond resolutions with the approval of the Board of Trustees to fund the construction or major renovation of facilities.

Housing men on one side of campus and women on the other side of campus was a strategy employed by college administrators of this era to better monitor and control fraternization. Several forms of backlash from students were the result of the restrictions. On May 7, 1952, a panty raid by approximately 1,000 men on Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls brought national media attention and notoriety to campus when the prank got out of control. Many students were disciplined (Proctor, 1986).

During Summer 1972, Reid Hall became the first student cooperative living hall on a trial basis. In exchange for lower rental rates, students in cooperative living facilities completed routine custodial and maintenance duties. Elected officers instead of Resident Assistants completed administrative duties. The program was successful, and Reid Hall officially became Reid Co-op in the Fall 1972. In 1986, under protest by most co-op residents, live-in Graduate Hall Directors were assigned to co-op facilities to assist in the management of facilities, to schedule educational programs, to advise co-op student groups, and to coordinate discipline-related activities. In 1990, Reid Co-op once again became Reid Hall, a standard residence hall, when the demand for cooperative living halls diminished.

In 2005, Reid Hall became the home for the Fine Arts Living Learning Community. This program is a partnership between the Department of Housing and Residence Education and the College of Fine Arts. This unique community creates an environment where students interested in the arts can live and learn together with other students who share similar interests. Renovations in support of this academic community included adding an art gallery and studio space as well as an apartment for a visiting artist-in-residence. Additionally, Reid Hall offers practice hours in the evenings that permit students to rehearse musical instruments in their rooms.

From 2002-08, nearly \$1 million was spent to renovate Reid Hall including removing asbestos, replacing windows, replacing floor tile, installing fire sprinklers, upgrading fire alarm systems, and completing renovations in support of the Fine Arts Living Learning Community.

Reid Hall is in the Yulee Area. This area became coed in 1968 when Reid Hall was designated a male facility. Until that time, all Yulee Area halls housed women. Yulee Area is part of the East Campus administrative area. Reid Hall converted to an air-conditioned facility in 1992. Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were added to the National Historic Register in 2008.



# Tolbert Hall

**Opened:** 1950  
**Location:** West Campus on Stadium Road  
**Capacity:** 256  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 127  
**AC:** central

**Tolbert Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Benjamin Arthur Tolbert, University of Florida Dean of Students from 1928 to his death in 1937. President Murphree created the position of Dean of Freshmen (Dean of Students) in 1927. In 1928, President Tigert appointed then Assistant Professor of Education Benjamin Tolbert to the position. Student enrollment was over 2,000 students. Dean Tolbert’s office was in 106 Peabody Hall.

According to building dedication materials, Tolbert had “untiring patience in grappling student problems and a personality that appealed to young and old. He was known and loved by thousands of graduates of the university.” When the Depression hit, Dean Tolbert pressed the administration to support a loan program to enable students leaving the university for financial reasons to stay. He proposed six- month term loans in the range of \$25-\$50 to be available. The state authorized the sale of two dollar University of Florida “scholarship license tags” with monies beyond the cost of the tags towards the fund. By 1934, \$300 had been raised, enough to initiate the loan program. Under the leadership of Hubert Carl Schucht, President of the Student Body (1936-37), student organizations continued to raise money towards the fund. By 1958, the loan fund had grown to \$30,000. After Tolbert died, the loan fund was named the “Tolbert Memorial Loan Fund” (Rion, 1991). Today, the B.A.Tolbert Memorial Fund is one of the UF Emergency Short-Term Loans administered by Student Financial Affairs.



*Benjamin Tolbert*

Tolbert is home to one of the Faculty-in-Residence Programs. The Faculty-in-Residence Program was launched Fall 1986 in old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence Programs at UF are structured programs that promote interaction between residents and faculty through out-of-classroom experiences. Faculty-in-Residence and their families live in apartments within or adjacent to residence halls

and share the residence hall living experience with students. They plan and implement educational, recreational, social, and cultural programs while serving as role models, mentors, advisors, teachers, and leaders in their residential communities.

Tolbert Hall was designed by Guy Fulton at a cost of \$562,295 and opened in 1950 (Building, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

Tolbert Hall is in the Tolbert Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. Tolbert Area became coed in 1968 when East and Weaver Halls were designated women’s residence halls. Until that time, all Tolbert Area halls housed men.

## Faculty-in-Residence Staff 2010 - 11







## Weaver Hall

**Opened:** 1950  
**Location:** West Campus near Gale Lemerand Drive  
**Capacity:** 172  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 98  
**AC:** central

**Weaver Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Rudolph Weaver (1880-1944), first Director of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts and first State University System Architect to the Board of Control (1926-1944). During Weaver's tenure as Architect to the Board of Control, Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls were constructed as well as many other university buildings. A 1966 plaque on Fine Arts Building A

honors Weaver and states that this building also is named in his honor though this building is not usually referred to as Weaver Hall.

Weaver Hall was designed by Guy Fulton and cost \$477,295 to construct (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). The facility opened in 1950. By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

In the 1980s, Weaver Hall was the "overflow" area to residents living in East Hall who were participating in the University Honors Program. In 1991, Weaver Hall officially became the second building dedicated to the housing of honors students. Honors housing moved to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall Fall 2002. The International House at Weaver Hall, a joint program between the Department of Housing and Residence Education and the International Center, was launched Fall 2002. American students and international exchange students are assigned as roommates to practice language skills and share cultural experiences. In support of this program, Weaver Hall common space was renovated to create a common lounge and dining room, a community kitchen, a conference room, classroom space, and office space.

Weaver Hall is in the Tolbert Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. The Tolbert Area became coed in 1968 when East and Weaver Halls were designated residence facilities for women. Until that time, all Tolbert Area halls housed men. Also, for a short time period when Broward Hall was under construction (1953-54), Weaver Hall housed women graduate students.



## North Hall

**Opened:** 1950  
**Location:** West Campus on Stadium Road  
**Capacity:** 158  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 85  
**AC:** central

**North Hall** was designed by Guy Fulton and cost \$392,995 to construct (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). The facility opened in 1950. By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

In 1974, North Hall became North Co-op, one of three cooperative living halls. In exchange for lower rental rates, students in cooperative living facilities completed routine custodial and maintenance duties. Elected officers instead of Resident Assistants completed administrative duties. In 1986 under protest by most co-op residents, live-in Graduate Hall Directors were assigned to co-op facilities to assist in the management of facilities, to schedule educational programs, to advise co-op student groups, and to monitor discipline-related activities. North Hall reverted to a standard residence hall Fall 2002 when demand for the cooperative living option diminished.

North Hall is in the Tolbert Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. Tolbert Area became coed in 1968 when East and Weaver Halls were designated residence halls for women. Until that time, all Tolbert Area halls housed men.

From 2004-08, nearly \$1 million was spent to renovate North Hall including replacing windows, AC renovations, replacing piping/fan coils/duct work, installing fire sprinklers, and upgrading fire alarm systems. Fall 2010, the new Pre-Health Living Learning Community will be housed in North Hall.

North Hall is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated.



## Riker Hall

**Opened:** 1950  
**Location:** West Campus near Stadium Road  
**Capacity:** 194  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 105  
**AC:** central

**Riker Hall** opened in 1950 as South Hall.

Fifty years later in April 2000, South Hall was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Harold C. Riker. Dr. Riker's career at UF spanned almost 50 years including appointments as Assistant Director of the Student Union, Director of Housing for 29 years (1938 - 1971), then Professor in the College of Education Counselor Education Department until 1984.

During Dr. Riker's tenure as Director of Housing, the capacity of single student residence halls grew from 1,100 spaces to 6,000 spaces; the value of facilities grew from \$5 million to more than \$30 million; and permanent apartment facilities replaced temporary military barracks. His research and writing affected the construction, staffing patterns, and management of housing programs since the 1950s. His books, Planning Functional College Housing, College Students Live Here, and College Housing as Learning Centers, became the foundation of college housing programs nationwide and were required reading for graduate students studying higher education administration.

Dr. Riker was president of the Association of College and University Housing Officers - International (ACUHO-I) and served many years as chair of the ACUHO-I Research Committee. His efforts to foster the development of published research in university housing evolved into the highly regarded periodical The Journal of College and University Student Housing. After joining the College of Education Counselor Education Department, Dr. Riker switched his research focus from the needs of college students to gerontological counseling. He helped form the Florida Council on Aging and later served as president.

Riker Hall was designed by Guy Fulton and cost \$519,295 to construct (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities. In the 1990s, Riker Hall became the third hall dedicated to the housing of honors students. Honors housing moved to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall Fall 2002.

From 2003-08, nearly \$1 million was spent to renovate Riker Hall including replacing the rooftop air handler unit, replacing floor tile, installing fire sprinklers, and upgrading fire alarm systems. Riker Hall is in the Tolbert Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. The Tolbert Area became coed in 1968 when East and Weaver Halls were designated residence facilities for women. Until that time, all Tolbert Area halls housed men.



## Broward Hall

**Opened:** 1954  
**Location:** East Campus on Inner Road  
**Capacity:** 686  
**Coed:** by section  
**Rooms:** 325  
**AC:** window units

**Broward Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Annie Douglass Broward (1867-1953), wife of

Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. According to dedication materials, Broward was a strong supporter of charitable, educational, and public welfare programs in Florida. The Browards were the first family to occupy the new governor's mansion in the early 1900s. She assisted in designing and decorating the executive mansion in Tallahassee including the purchase of furniture and the landscaping of the grounds.

Broward was the mother of a large family but found time to commit herself to public issues and to support her husband's political career. R.W. Patrick and Samuel Proctor, University of Florida professors of history, were very supportive of the selection of Broward and provided many details about her. She attended every legislative session in her husband's lifetime, following debates, taking notes for him to use in speeches and in formulating legislation. She wrote many of his speeches for the 1904 campaign. As a patron of education, Broward was interested in the growth and development of Florida's universities and colleges as well as the public school system. She helped organize the Florida Parent-Teachers Association and served on the Duval County School Board. She also served on the Duval County Welfare Board. Broward was a charter member and first president of the Jacksonville Women's Club and was active in preserving Florida historical monuments, especially those around Tallahassee and Jacksonville. After Governor Broward's death, Broward continued to operate the family wrecking/towing/dredging company for over 25 years. She campaigned vigorously for equal rights for women and for laws affecting child welfare until her death in 1953.

Housing men on one side of campus and women on the other side of campus was a strategy employed by college administrators of this era to better monitor and control fraternization. Several forms of backlash from students were the result of the restrictions. On May 6, 1959, a panty raid on the women's halls again brought national media attention and notoriety to campus. This panty raid followed the notorious 1952 panty raid and was significantly more violent. The "cause" of the raid was an electrical outage in most of the men's residence facilities. Supposedly, the men could not study and were congregating outside the men's facilities when plans for the panty raid developed. Administrators, student leaders, and police tried to stop the raid and were pelted by water balloons, beer cans, and pebbles. Not only did the men raid the women's facilities for panties, but they also hauled out trash cans and set them afire and charged police lines. Many students were disciplined and expelled following this campus event.

Broward Hall was designed by Guy Fulton. The financing of the facility was made possible by federal loan assistance under Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. According to the dedication program booklet, the value of the facility and furnishings was \$1,665,872 at the time it was dedicated in 1954. In 1969-70, a swimming pool located in the Broward Area was constructed by the Department of Housing and Residence Education for the use of campus residents and their guests.

In the 1970s, a low-power, student-run radio station was located in the east Broward Hall basement in a room next to the present-day laundry room. The broadcast equipment was purchased by the residence hall area government. The broadcast signal was run through the building's electrical system and only residents of the building could receive the signal; therefore, the radio station did not require a license. Low-power radio stations based in residence halls were popular phenomena in the 1970s and 1980s on college campuses nationwide. Students volunteering for shifts at these radio stations received practical broadcast experience and were able to cater to the music requests of residents and provide customized news and information broadcasts to their communities. The Broward station was a pop music station.

Broward Hall has been the residence hall area that has supported the housing component of the Preview freshmen summer orientation program for over 25 years. Major renovations to Broward Hall in 1985 included painting, carpeting, re-laminating cabinets, and constructing new towel racks in all student rooms.

The Counselor-In-Residence Program was launched Fall 1994 in the Broward Area with the appointment of Dr. Wayne Griffin, a licensed mental health counselor at the University Counseling Center. The Counselor-In-Residence provided crisis support assistance to staff and residents as well as academic counseling and other similar support services. Dr. Griffin and his wife Nancy lived in Broward Hall through January 2001. Dr. Griffin kept office hours at Broward and at the Counseling Center. In Spring 2001, this program was replaced by the Crisis Intervention Consultant Program. Three doctoral level graduate students now share on-call crisis coverage under the clinical supervision of a Counseling Center faculty member and under the administrative supervision of the Director of Housing for Residence Life and Education.

Broward is now home to one of the Faculty-in-Residence Programs. The Faculty-in-Residence Program was launched Fall 1986 in old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence Programs at UF are structured programs that promote interaction between residents and faculty through out-of-classroom experiences. Faculty-in-Residence and their families live in apartments within or adjacent to residence halls and share the residence hall living experience with students. They plan and implement educational, recreational, social, and cultural programs while serving as role models, mentors, advisors, teachers, and leaders in their residential communities.

Broward Hall was built to house women and is in the Broward/Rawlings Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. This area was the last women's residence area to be designated coed in 1972.



## Rawlings Hall

**Opened:** 1958  
**Location:** East Campus on Newell Drive  
**Capacity:** 363  
**Coed:** by section  
**Rooms:** 177  
**AC:** window units

**Rawlings Hall** is dedicated to the memory of author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. Rawlings wrote about the Florida backwoods country in her novels. According to dedication materials, she settled at Cross Creek in 1928 and soon became a part of the university's intellectual and literary community. At her death, she left her estate, her library, and her manuscripts to the university.

Rawlings Hall was dedicated at the same time as the original Hume Hall (1958-2000). In response to the proposal to name Hume Hall sections, the eight sections of Rawlings Hall were also named. The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

**Basement South.** Henrie May EDDY (1894-1939). Eddy was a respected University of Florida librarian who met her death in a plane accident in the harbor at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1939. Her interest area was early Spanish documents in Florida history. She secured many for use or display in the University Library.

**Ground Floor South.** Ouida Davis ABBOTT. Abbott was Chair of the Department of Home Economics from 1925-1956. She was known for her research in human nutrition and her pioneering efforts in home economics research in Florida. Retired 1958.

**First Floor South.** Elizabeth Skinner JACKSON. Jackson was Dean of Women during summer sessions when women were allowed to attend the all-male University of Florida. She supported higher education, was active in social causes of her time, and gave of her time for the betterment of others.

**First Floor North.** Mary Ellen KEOWN (1894-1950). From 1916 to 1950, Keown was active in the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Florida. She provided global insight to the University of Florida Home Demonstration program after completing service in Puerto Rico, Illinois and several southern states as well as Great Britain and Ireland. Her research included the study of women in rural areas.

**Second Floor South.** Cora MILTIMORE. Miltimore was University Librarian from 1918-1937, during the time the library was moved from Peabody Hall to the south wing of the present library. She strengthened library collections and focused attention to the library as the center of the university. Retired 1937.

**Second Floor North.** Ruby NEWHALL (1890-1949). Newhall accepted a two-week assignment at the University of Florida as a stenographer in 1914 and stayed for thirty-five years until her death in 1949. She worked her way up through the Agricultural Extension Service to become Administrative Manager of the Experiment Station and Extension Service at her death.

**Third Floor South.** Ila Rountree PRIDGEN. Pridgen was Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law. Her legal research on a proposed reform of the Florida judiciary won the Redfearn Prize in 1935. She received her law degree with high honors from the University of Florida in 1943, after earning her degree over a period of several years while working full time as Law Librarian. Retired 1955.

**Third Floor North.** Kate Vixon WOFFORD (1894-1954). Wofford was a professor in the College of Education. She was internationally known for her research in elementary education and rural education.

Today, the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use.

Rawlings Hall opened in 1958. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven were constructed for \$8.5 million. Rawlings Hall cost \$1,150,300 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

Spring 2008, the U.S. Postal Service unveiled a commemorative stamp in honor of Rawlings. Two official ceremonies were held to unveil the stamp – one at her home that is now a historic state park in Cross Creek south of Gainesville and one at the Ripley’s Believe It or Not! Museum in St. Augustine, the former site of the Castle Warden Hotel which was owned by Rawlings and her second husband, Norton Baskin. The Rawlings commemorative stamp is part of the U.S. Postal Service Literary Arts commemorative stamp series (U.S. Postal Service web site). Framed “first issue day” stamps and programs can be viewed in the Rawlings Hall and Housing Office lobbies.

Rawlings Hall was built to house women and is in the Broward/Rawlings Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Broward/Rawlings Area was the last women’s residence area to become coed in 1972. Rawlings Hall was converted to an air-conditioned facility in 1993.

**Marjorie Rawlings**  
**[photo: Friends of the MKR Farm]**



## Corry Village

**Opened:** 1959  
**Location:** Village Drive near Law School  
**Total Apts:** 216  
**AC:** Port for student-provided unit

**Corry Village** is dedicated to the memory of William Walden Corry, President of the University of Florida Student Body (1942-43). According to building dedication materials, Corry was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, a member of Florida Blue Key, and captain of the varsity football team. He graduated with honors from the College of Business Administration. Corry was a young man of fine character and was very popular among students. He volunteered early for service in WWII and was killed in action in France in February 1945.

Corry Village originally was built to house veterans and their families who returned to school after WWII. In 1959, 24% of the student body was married. The formal name reflects the decision to name the facility in honor of a former University of Florida veteran. Today the facility houses single graduate students, married students, married students with children, and students who are single parents.

The architect for both Schucht and Corry Villages was Guy Fulton. Both facilities cost \$1,854,004 to construct (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). Rental rates were \$54-\$60 per month when the facility opened in March 1959. At that time in Gainesville, there were approximately 2,000 apartments available for rent, but few students could afford off campus rental rates. Before Schucht and Corry Villages were completed, there were 607 units in temporary buildings (Flavets) available on campus specifically for rental to married veterans only. The units were available on a first come, first served basis except in Schucht Village where preference was given to medical students.

Corry Village includes 100 one-bedroom, 108 two-bedroom, and 8 three-bedroom units. The area includes playgrounds, a laundry room, and a commons building. A Student Health Care Center is also located in Corry Village. In 2009 – ’10, \$2.6 million upgrade to the infrastructure of Corry Village was completed in anticipation of a major renovation project to begin in 2010.



# Graham Hall

**Opened:** 1961  
**Location:** West Campus at Museum RD and Lemerand DR  
**Capacity:** 215  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 105  
**AC:** central

**Graham Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Klein Harrison Graham, University of Florida

Business Manager, Treasurer of the University Athletic Association, and chair of the Florida Endowment Corporation. At the time of his retirement, he held the longest continuous service record of any member of the university staff, forty-two years (1906-1948). He was hired in December 1906 as the University of Florida auditor and purchasing agent.

Graham was alive at the time of the dedication of Graham Hall and provided a six-page, single-spaced typed autobiography to assist those planning dedication materials. This autobiography is rich in historical insight, personal vignettes, and money-related matters of the university. For example, in 1906, student fees were \$5.00 per semester; rent was \$2.50 per month, and board was \$12.50 per month. In 1915, to advertise the university and recruit students, Graham helped to organize and direct the Florida Greater Minstrels. Monies from performances were used to build bleacher seats for baseball and football on Fleming Field. During Dr. Tigert’s administration (approximately 1928), Graham secured permission to use letterhead declaring the University of Florida “The South’s Most Progressive Educational Institution.” In 1942, because of the war and declining male enrollment and subsequent reduction of operating monies, the university permitted women to enroll in most courses during the regular academic year rather than just for summer sessions. However, women were not officially admitted to the university until 1947. Graham noted that “this act [allowing women to enroll in classes during the regular academic year] may have been a mistake in as much as it divided the funds [available state funds], helped the University of Florida enrollment, led to two coeducational universities, and forever stopped the state from having the greatest women’s college in the nation [Florida State University].”

Following the tradition of naming sections of residence halls after distinguished faculty established when Hume Hall and Rawlings Hall opened, Graham Hall sections were also named. The following is information from the dedication ceremony:

- Ground Floor.** John William DEBRUYN. DeBruyn was a Professor of Music. Deceased 1960.
- First Floor.** Garland Wheeler POWELL. Powell was Director Emeritus of WRUF. Deceased 1959.
- Second Floor.** Alfred CRAGO. Crago was Head, Veteran’s Guidance Center. Retired 1950.
- Third Floor.** Richard DeWitt BROWN. Brown was Professor of Music; Director of University Orchestra. Retired 1953.

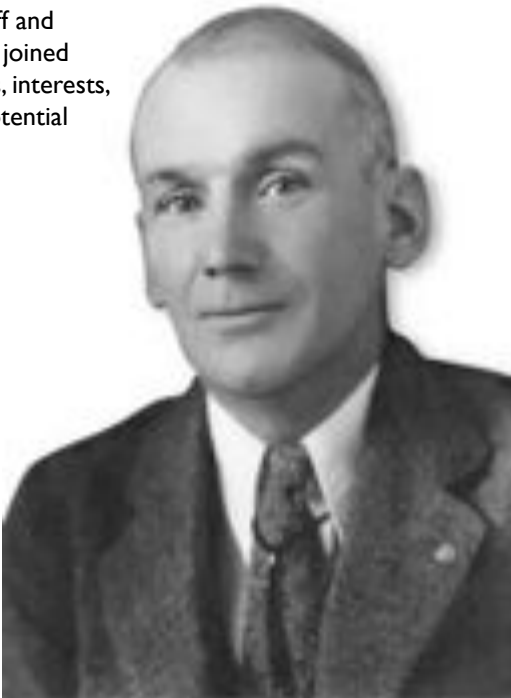
**Fourth Floor.** Arthur Liston SHEALY. Shealy was Head Professor Emeritus, Animal Husbandry; Head of Department, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service. Retired 1949.

Today the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use.

Graham Hall opened in 1961. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven were constructed for \$8.5 million. Graham Hall cost \$2,301,608 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities. In 1969-70, a swimming pool located in the Graham Area was constructed by the Department of Housing and Residence Education for the use of campus residents and their guests.

Graham Hall housed men until 1966 when the facility became the first women’s hall in the Graham/Hume Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. The Graham/Hume Area was considered coed with Hume Hall, Trusler Hall, and Simpson Hall designated men’s residences and Graham Hall designated a women’s residence. Graham Area was the first residence area to be officially and permanently designated coed on the University of Florida campus. The facility is now coed by floor.

Fall 2003, two floors in Graham Hall became home to the Career Exploration Community. Career Resource Center staff and Department of Housing and Residence Education staff joined forces to assist residents in exploring personality traits, interests, passions, skills, abilities, academic fields of study, and potential careers through programs and activities.



**Klein H. Graham**  
**[photo: UF Archives]**



## East Hall

**Opened:** 1961  
**Location:** West Campus on Lemerand DR  
**Capacity:** 210  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 105  
**AC:** central

**East Hall** is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated. Following the tradition of naming sections of residence halls after distinguished faculty established when Hume Hall and Rawlings Hall opened, East Hall sections were also named. The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

- First Floor.** Arthur Percival SPENCER. Spencer was Director Emeritus of the Agricultural Extension Service. Deceased 1959.
- Second Floor.** Henry Holland CALDWELL. Caldwell was Professor of English. Deceased 1937.
- Third Floor.** Clarence V. NOBLE. Noble was Dean Emeritus, College of Agriculture. Retired 1955.
- Fourth Floor.** John Grady ELDRIDGE. Eldridge was Professor of Economics. Retired 1954.

Today the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use.

East Hall opened in 1961. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven were constructed for \$8.5 million (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

In 1979, East Hall became the first Honors Hall. Only residents invited to participate in the University Honors Program were assigned to East. Prior to 1979, honors participants were assigned to honors floors. Honors housing moved to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall Fall 2002. Today, East Hall is home to the East Hall Engineering Community, a learning community, a collaborative programming effort with the College of Engineering.

From 2006-08, over \$4.3 million was spent to renovate East Hall including installing fire sprinklers, replacing floor tile, renovating baths, and upgrading fire alarm systems. East Hall is in the Tolbert Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. Tolbert Area became coed in 1968 when East and Weaver Halls were designated residence facilities for women. Until 1968, all Tolbert Area halls housed men. East Hall is presently coed by floor.



## Simpson Hall

**Opened:** 1961  
**Location:** West Campus at Museum RD and Lemerand DR  
**Capacity:** 225  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 109  
**AC:** central

**Simpson Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Marshall Simpson, Professor of Mathematics and second Dean of the Graduate School. Following the tradition of naming sections of residence halls after distinguished faculty established when Hume Hall and Rawlings Hall opened, Simpson Hall sections were also named. The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

- Ground Floor.** M.A. HADLEY. Hadley was University Librarian. Resigned 1918.
- First Floor.** Ernest George ATKINS. Atkins was Professor of French. Retired 1950.
- Second Floor.** James David GLUNT. Glunt was Professor of History and Americanism. Retired 1960.
- Third Floor.** Harold Stephenson NEWINS. Newins was Director Emeritus of the School of Forestry and Professor Emeritus of Forestry. Retired 1951.
- Fourth Floor.** Leon Nesbitt HENDERSON. Henderson was Professor of Education and Head of Secondary Education Department. Deceased 1960.

Today the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use.

Simpson Hall opened in 1961. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven were constructed for \$8.5 million (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

Simpson Hall is in the Graham/Hume Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. The Graham/Hume Area became coed in 1966 when Graham Hall was designated the first women's hall in the Graham/Hume Area. The Graham/Hume Area was considered coed with Hume Hall, Trusler Hall, and Simpson Hall designated men's residences and Graham Hall designated a women's residence. This was the first residence hall area to be officially and permanently designated coed on the University of Florida campus. As needed, Simpson Hall houses Honors overflow assignments from Hume.



# Trusler Hall

**Opened:** 1961  
**Location:** West Campus at Museum RD and Lemerand DR  
**Capacity:** 208  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 104  
**AC:** central

**Trusler Hall** is dedicated to the memory of Harry Raymond Trusler, member of the first law faculty at the University of Florida College of Law and later Dean of the College of Law (1915-1947).

Following the tradition of naming sections of residence halls after distinguished faculty established when Hume Hall and Rawlings Hall opened, Trusler Hall sections were also named. The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

- First Floor.** John Francis COOPER. Cooper was Agricultural News Service, Editor; Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension /Service; Professor Emeritus of Agriculture. Retired 1961.
- Second Floor.** Clifford Waldorf CRANDALL. Crandall was Professor Emeritus of Law. Retired 1949.
- Third Floor.** John Miller MACLACHLAN. MacLachlan was Professor of Sociology and Anthropology and Head of Department; Analyst for Health Center. Deceased 1959.
- Fourth Floor.** Arthur Aaron BLESS. Bless was Professor of Physics; Director of Bioelectric Potentials Project. Retired 1951.

Today the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use.

Trusler Hall opened in 1961. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven facilities were constructed for \$8.5 million (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

Fall 1996, Trusler Hall became home to the Leader Scholar Program, a first-year college experience program. The LSP experience combines academic, leadership, career, and transition programs and workshops necessary for personal and community development. The Leader Scholar Program is available exclusively to first-year students selected to participate in the program.

Trusler Hall is in the Graham/Hume Area which is part of the West Campus administrative area. The Graham/Hume Area became coed in 1966 when Graham Hall was designated the first women’s hall in the Graham/Hume Area. The Graham/Hume Area was considered coed with Hume Hall, Trusler Hall,

and Simpson Hall designated men’s residences and Graham Hall designated a women’s residence. This was the first residence hall area to be officially and permanently designated coed on the University of Florida campus.





## Jennings Hall

**Opened:** 1961

**Location:** East Campus on Museum RD

**Capacity:** 515

**Coed:** by floor

**Rooms:** 248

**AC:** window units

**Jennings Hall** is dedicated to the memory of May

Austin Mann Jennings, wife of Governor William Sherman Jennings (1901-1905). She was also the daughter of Senator Austin S. Mann.

According to dedication materials, Jennings shared her husband's interest in the reclamation of the Everglades. She made her own notable contributions to Florida as a pioneer in highway beautification and park development. When Everglades National Park was dedicated in the 1940s, Jennings was nationally recognized for her conservation efforts. She was also President of the Society for the Beautification of State Highways. Many believe that the present status of Florida parks and conservation efforts is a direct result of her vision and dedication.

Throughout her life, Jennings was active in Florida and Jacksonville civic, community, and political affairs. She held the position of First Vice President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and served as President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She was active in the Florida State's Rights movement which helped to bring about equal rights and, eventually, suffrage for the women of Florida. She contributed the Jennings' papers to the Library of Florida History at the University of Florida.

Following the tradition of naming sections of residence halls after distinguished faculty established when Hume Hall and Rawlings Hall opened, Jennings Hall sections were also named. The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

**Ground Floor East.** Nelle Penelope BARMORE. Barmore served as University Librarian "when its need was great and the morale of the library required her steady hand." Employed 1942-1946.

**Ground Floor West.** Gertrude D. CORBET. Corbet was an Instructor at the East Florida Seminary. One of the first female attorneys in Florida, she led the movement for women's suffrage.

**First Floor East.** Edith Patti PITTS. Pitts was an Administrative Assistant to several presidents of the university. "Her knowledge of Florida and loyalty to the university and its presidents, combined with efficiency, ability, and insight enabled her to serve the university with distinction for over twenty years." Retired 1957.

**First Floor Center.** Edith POPE. Pope was recognized as one of Florida's outstanding twentieth

century novelists. She applied the Florida scene as backdrop for her stories. Her manuscripts, a gift of her husband Senator Verle Pope, are now a part of the collection of the university. Deceased 1961.

**First Floor West.** Jeannette Thurber CONNER. Conner was an author of Florida novels and one of the founders of the Florida State Historical Society.

**Second Floor East.** Mary Cornell BRISTOL. Bristol was a Biology Librarian and a naturalist who "found great satisfaction in intellectual pursuits and followed her bent for delving into the wonders of nature." Employed 1943-1949.

**Second Floor Center.** Madge BAKER. Baker was an Administrative Assistant for several University Business Managers. For thirty-one years, "she efficiently and effectively assisted the business managers in keeping the business and management operations on an even keel and served with dedication and loyalty." Retired 1956.

**Second Floor West.** Lillian E. ARNOLD. Arnold was an Associate Botanist, Plant Pathology, Agricultural Experiment Station and "a lover of plants who dedicated her life to building the University Herbarium to its place of eminence in the south." Employed 1927-1958.

**Third Floor East.** Lillian Irma MAGUIRE. Maguire was an Instructor at P.K. Yonge Laboratory School. "A generation of young people passed under her able tutelage, the better for her kindly guidance." Employed 1934-1953.

**Third Floor Center.** Cleva J. CARSON. Carson was a teacher at P.K. Yonge Laboratory School. "Her instruction in music to kindergarten children or to university students gave the language of music a new meaning and brought enrichment to their lives." Retired 1947.

**Third Floor West.** Bernice Ashburn MIMS. Mims was an Associate Professor and Head, Department of General Information and Service, General Extension Division. "She gave great service to the public schools of Florida, particularly those smaller and poorer schools where holdings of library books and visual aids could be secured only through her services." Employed 1928-1958.

**Fourth Floor East.** Margaret White BOUTELLE. Boutelle was an Assistant Professor of Education. She was a "lover of fine literature, a great teacher, and a woman whose interest in the good and the beautiful brought inspiration to all who knew her." Retired 1954.

**Fourth Floor Center.** Mary PARROTT. Parrott was an Assistant to two university presidents. "Her efficiency was of inestimable value to Presidents Murphree and Tigert. She saw the university emerge from an infant institution into one of growing strength and service." Retired 1936.

**Fourth Floor West.** Harriet Clark SKOFIELD. Skofield was an Assistant Librarian, P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History and was highly instrumental in expanding the holdings of the P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History. "Her intimate knowledge of Florida was of distinct value to university students." Employed 1945-1958.

Today the sections do not retain their original names in day-to-day use. Photos of the honored women are stored in Jennings Hall.



Jennings Hall opened in 1961. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. According to the dedication program, the reception was held at “contemporary Jennings, with window walls which overlook a wooded landscape.” The palms and foliage “provided a dramatic setting for the special occasion” that was attended by 500 guests. The architect for the seven facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven buildings were constructed for \$8.5 million. Jennings Hall cost \$1,636,418 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

The GatorWell Program housed at the Springs Residential Complex and Jennings Hall is a partnership between the Student Health Care Center and the Department of Housing and Residence Education. GatorWell offices in each location are staffed by a SHCC Health Promotion Specialist and Health Promotion Intern. A variety of programs and services are offered including bi-weekly health messages on topics such as alcohol, body image, nutrition, sexual health, sleep, stress, and tobacco; monthly health-related bulletin boards, events and programs; and a relaxation station at Jennings, including a massage chair.

Summer 2009, a major two-year renovation of Jennings Hall began. Over 50,000 square feet in Jennings East and the Jennings central common areas including 6 large baths were renovated in 78 days. The renovation included upgraded mechanical systems – new electrical, new plumbing, new fire alarm system – as well as the addition of fire sprinklers and ADA compliance projects. Also, the renovation included new floor tile, new drop ceilings, increased privacy in baths, new tinted/insulated windows, higher efficiency lighting, and new paint. The same projects will be completed in Jennings West Summer 2010.

Jennings Hall is in the Beaty/Jennings Area which is part of the East Campus administrative area. Jennings Hall housed women until 1968 when the facility became coed by wings of the building. Jennings East housed men; Jennings West (west and central sections) housed women. Today, Jennings is coed by floor.



**Dual flush toilet in Jennings Hall.**



## Diamond Village

**Opened:** 1965  
**Location:** SW 13th ST near Shands  
**Total Apartments:** 208  
**AC:** central

**Diamond Village** is dedicated to the memory of Emory Gardner Diamond (1921-1959), President of the University of Florida Student Body (1950-51), Clerk of the Honor Court (1949-50), and Mayor of Flavel Village II (1949). The facility was dedicated March 19, 1966.

According to dedication materials, Emory Diamond lived a short, but full life. He entered the University of Florida in 1940, but his education was interrupted by WWII. He served with distinction as a fighter pilot with the United States Army Air Corps and

returned to the University of Florida in 1947 as a married veteran.

Dean of Students R. C. Beaty was very supportive of the selection of Diamond for the facility dedication and provided many details about his campus involvement in the nomination letter. After his return to campus, Diamond quickly demonstrated his leadership ability and his ability to foster cooperative relationships among students and faculty. While President of the Student Body, he initiated preparations for an increase in the student activity fee to support the new student union building later called J. Wayne Reitz Union. He encouraged the establishment of a Student Traffic Court which still exists today. He served as a member and manager of the Gator Band and was also a member of the University Symphony Orchestra. In a letter to Director of Housing Harold Riker, Dean Beaty credited Diamond with the initiation of the concept of block seating for students in the football stadium and with one of the first attempts to avoid negative incidents of rivalry between University of Miami fans and University of Florida fans by offering alternative planned and monitored student government exchanges and activities for students. Block seating and student government exchanges between various UF football rivals still exist. Diamond graduated with honors in September 1950 with a Bachelor of Arts in Education degree. He died in a private airplane crash on December 31, 1959.

The Diamond Village newspaper was called the *Dusty Diamond*. Concerns about traffic safety, problems with parking, and potholes in the roads when it rained were common news in this publication when the facility opened. There was a delay in parking lot construction and no landscaping monies were available for grass, trees, or bushes. Residents complained of mud when it rained and dust when it didn't.

Diamond Village was built to house married students and their families who were displaced when Flavel I and II were closed in August 1965. The facility was designed by Forrest Kelly and cost \$1,388,500. Twenty-four additional apartments were constructed near Corry Village at the same time at a cost of \$178,500 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). Coble Construction Company of Orlando was the contractor.

In 2000, a major renovation project began to refurbish the interior structure of all eleven Diamond Village apartment buildings. Each apartment was gutted then renovated including new sheet rock, plumbing fixtures, drop ceilings, cabinetry, appliances, floorings, and all new mechanical systems including upgraded electrical service, sprinkler systems, central air and heat, and a new fire alarm system. The \$7.2 million project was completed in early 2004. In 2008, the commons building breezeway was enclosed to provide additional program space. Diamond Village is the pilot location for sustainability programs in graduate and family housing. A compost bin, rain barrels, and an herb garden are situated near the Diamond Commons. In 2010, recycled glass tile flooring was piloted in the enclosed breezeway.



Today the facility houses single graduate students, married students, married students with children, and students who are single parents. The area includes playgrounds, a laundry room, and a recreation/study room. There are 104 one-bedroom and 104 two-bedroom apartments.

**2000 - 2004**  
***Diamond Kitchen Renovations***



## Beaty Towers

**Opened:** 1967  
**Location:** East Campus on Museum Road  
**Capacity:** 787  
**Coed:** by apartment  
**Rooms:** 200  
**AC:** central



**Beaty Towers** is named for Robert Calder Beaty, University of Florida Dean of Student Personnel. Beaty was employed by the university for over 36 years and held the following positions: YMCA Assistant Secretary (1925); Professor of Sociology and Assistant Dean of Students (1928); Dean of Students (1939-49); Dean of Men (1949); and Dean of Student Personnel (1956-1960). According to dedication materials, he personally knew

and assisted thousands of university students and was popular with students, faculty, staff, and administrators. Dean Beaty initiated the publication of the original F Book in 1925. This was a small booklet filled with the history and traditions of UF designed to assist freshmen with their transition to UF. He based the concept on Georgia Tech's T Book, which he edited before coming to UF. The F Book was published from 1925 through 1960, and then revived Fall 2006 by the Florida Cicerones and the Student Alumni Association Executive Board (F Book).

Beaty Towers first opened in September 1967 as the "Twin Towers," Tower A and Tower B, and was dedicated June 12, 1971. The original recommendation for naming the facility only mentioned Tower B to be named Beaty Tower with a recommendation to follow for Tower A. Originally, Tower B housed men and Tower A housed women. Only upper division and graduate students were assigned to the facility until 1982 when students of all academic classifications were allowed to request assignment to the facility. The final cost of the facility was \$3,250,568. Forrest Kelly was the architect and the Edward M. Fleming Construction Company from Miami was the contractor (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). Today, Beaty Towers is coed by apartment and the separate towers are referred to as Beaty East and Beaty West. Beaty Towers was administered as a separate residence area until 1978 when it merged with Jennings Area to become the Beaty/Jennings Area. Today, the Beaty/Jennings Area is part of the East Campus administrative area.

Many consider Beaty Towers to be an architectural anomaly on the University of Florida campus. The design was considered very innovative at the time it was constructed. Though many high rise residence facilities existed in other regions of the country, few existed in the southeast region of the country. The interior design features eight apartments on each floor. Each apartment accommodates four students and has two bedrooms, a bath, a study area, and kitchen. Each kitchen has a refrigerator, range, oven, and garbage disposal. Each apartment is individually climate controlled. Single student residence facilities designed for the University of Florida campus since Beaty Towers have retained the interior design concept of suites or apartments but returned to more traditional three to five-story brick exterior construction.

The late 1960s were times of great social changes on American college campuses. Beaty Towers' architectural difference from the rest of campus symbolizes the changes that occurred during this decade on campus. In 1967, dress codes and curfews for women were abolished (Women, History Vertical File). By Summer 1968, the men's and women's residence hall associations merged to form what is now IRHA, the Inter-Residence Hall Association (Murphree Scrapbooks). In November 1968, a resolution was passed by the Resident Staff Board to pay women Student Advisors (now called Resident Assistants) by Winter Quarter 1968-1969. Their duties were judged to be equal to the male Student Advisors who were already being paid (Dormitories, Dedications Vertical File). In 1971, the new "open" visitation policy (24 hour visitation by those of the opposite gender) was hotly debated. A Board of Regents member referred to UF residence halls as "taxpayer's whore houses" as she tried unsuccessfully to curb students' newly acquired freedoms (Women, History Vertical File). Today, students vote for visitation options. Students desiring higher levels of privacy based on personal, cultural or religious reasons are provided more restrictive accommodations upon request. Students of the 1960s and 1970s fought long and hard for the freedoms routinely enjoyed by today's students.

February 1981, the University of Florida offered a \$500 award for information leading to the conviction of person(s) tampering with the fire safety equipment and setting fires in Beaty following numerous trash chute fires and fires set in stairwells. At that time, this was the largest reward of its kind ever offered at the University of Florida. The reward had been \$100, but was increased following the stairwell fires. The university viewed these incidents very seriously and tried to curtail these behaviors immediately. Around-the-clock security guards from a local firm were hired to protect Beaty from vandalism and arson during the short time period.



Beaty East 3rd Floor was home for residents participating in the Community College Honors Transfer Program from Fall 1987 to Spring 1992 when the program moved to the Keys Residential Complex. This special interest housing area no longer exists. The Wellness Floor on Beaty West 14th Floor was launched Fall 1996 and continued through Spring 2003 to promote a balanced, healthy lifestyle in an environment where wellness and

**Robert C. Beaty**  
[photo: UF Archives]

substance-free living were viable and acceptable choices. Today, all Beaty/Jennings Area residents are encouraged to participate in the area-wide GatorWell Program housed in Jennings.

From 2002-10, over \$3 million was spent to renovate Beaty Towers including renovations to student apartments, replacing showers/drains, replacing domestic water lines, upgrading fire sprinklers, upgrading fire alarm systems, replacing the AC unit (west), removing asbestos, Commons Building bath renovations for compliance with ADA requirements, elevator replacement, and replacing flooring (west).



## Maguire Village

**Opened:** 1972

**Location:** SW 34th ST

**Total Apartments:** 220

**AC:** central

**Maguire Village** is dedicated to the memory of Raymer Francis Maguire (1890-1960), President of the Student Body (1914-1915), First Honor Graduate Law School Class (1915), recipient of the President's Medal for Service to the University (1935), and 1953 Outstanding Alumnus.

According to dedication materials, Maguire gave his time and legal talent as an attorney to the university at his own expense before the university had the services of legal counsel provided by the state. Before WWII, funds for higher education were hard to come by. The president of the University of Florida was not supposed to be in Tallahassee during the legislative session unless called for a hearing before the Appropriations Committee. Maguire would go to Tallahassee at his own expense to lobby for appropriations for the university. In 1946, the Governor ordered a legislative investigation of the University of Florida following allegations to discredit President Tigert by T.T. Scott, member of the Board of Control. At his own expense, Maguire came to campus and served as legal counsel for Tigert as the Legislative Committee investigated the allegations.

Edith Pitts, Administrative Assistant to Tigert, recalled Maguire's service to the university:

Whenever the interests of the university urgently needed strong lay and alumni support, one loyal individual could always be counted upon to lend immediate assistance. He was Raymer Maguire. He lent his presence, prestige, and advice to the university administration and to members of the governing Board during critical hearings before Legislative bodies and committees both in Gainesville and at Tallahassee. Laying aside his private affairs, which were numerous and pressing, he would remain with and support the university so long as his presence was needed, from a day to a week or more, always without accepting a penny in compensation.

In 1960, Maguire left his hospital bed in Orlando to come to the University of Florida and speak during the dedication of Tigert Hall. He returned to the hospital in Orlando where he died a few weeks later.

Maguire Village opened in 1972. Maguire Village was built to house married students and includes 110 one-bedroom and 110 two-bedroom central heat and air-conditioned, unfurnished units. Upstairs units are carpeted. The area includes playgrounds, a laundry room, a commons building, and a swimming pool that was completed in 1982.

The construction of Maguire Village at an estimated cost of \$3,313,300 was subsidized with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) federal monies (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). The management of the facility will continue to be monitored by the federal government until 2012 including policies related to rent charged and eligibility of residents. Maguire Village is provided oversight by the University Villages Apartments, Incorporated Board of Directors. Today only single graduate students, married students, married students with children, and students who are single parents whose combined gross annual income (including grants-in-aid, scholarships, grants, and VA benefits) does not exceed the federal HUD income limitations are eligible to live in Maguire Village.



**Raymer F. Maguire**  
[photo: UF Archives]



## University Village South (UVS)

**Opened:** 1973  
**Location:** SW 34th ST  
**Total Apartments:** 128  
**AC:** central

**University Village South** is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated. The facility opened in 1973.

University Village South includes 64 one-bedroom and 64 two-bedroom centrally heated and air-conditioned, unfurnished apartments. Units are carpeted. The facility houses single graduate students, married students, married students with families, and students who are single parents. University Village South has playgrounds, a laundry room, and shares a swimming pool with Maguire Village.

### *Maguire/UVS Swimming Pool*



## Tanglewood Village

**Acquired:** 1973  
**Location:** SW 13th ST  
**Total Apartments:** 208  
**AC:** central

**Tanglewood Village** was acquired by the university in 1973 at a cost of \$2.675 million. M.M. Parrish & Associates of Gainesville handled the

negotiations leading to the purchase agreement. Furniture was purchased for an additional \$25,000. The facility was privately built and maintained prior to its acquisition (Tanglewood File, Department of Housing and Residence Education Archives). The name is a functional name given to the facility until it is dedicated.

In the late 1960s, the university considered building another apartment unit for married students. In 1969, the university requested and received \$2.88 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds were held in reserve to construct a 220-unit apartment facility. Spiraling construction costs and inflation resulted in the prediction that the monies held in reserve could only finance a 140-unit facility at a rental rate beyond what the average married college student could afford. When Tanglewood Manor, a 208-unit facility, became available for purchase, the university negotiated with HUD to use the reserve monies as interest subsidies for a loan to acquire Tanglewood Manor rather than for new construction. Until the sale of bonds and finalization of purchase, Tanglewood was leased. The planned acquisition of this facility led to the closing of Flavet Village III on June 30, 1974 (Tanglewood File, Department of Housing and Residence Education Archives).

Tanglewood Village is located 1.3 miles south of campus on Southwest 13th Street. The 11-acre facility includes 89 one-bedroom apartments, 81 two-bedroom apartments, 30 two-bedroom townhouses, and 8 efficiencies. The 208 units were built in two phases: 100 units were completed in 1968 and 108 units were completed in 1971. Apartments are carpeted and centrally heated and air-conditioned. The area includes a swimming pool, a commons room, a game room, playgrounds, and three laundry rooms. The facility houses single graduate students, married students, married students with families, and single students with families.

In late 1997, the University of Florida and Emmer Development Corporation entered into an agreement to exchange property which resulted in the recreation and garden area being moved from the north side of Tanglewood Village to the east side of the complex (back) to allow access to a landlocked apartment complex under development called Tivoli. The former Tanglewood recreation and garden area became the entrance to Tivoli owned by Emmer Development Corporation.

Tanglewood and Tivoli residents now share an entrance from SW 13th Street. In exchange, the university received a larger strip of land behind Tanglewood. To replace the Tanglewood Village recreation and garden area lost in the property exchange, Emmer Development Corporation built a basketball/tennis court and picnic area behind Tanglewood then fenced and lighted the area. Emmer Development also donated \$5000 toward the purchase of playground equipment.



**Graduate and Family Housing residents having fun at the first soccer tournament organized by the Mayors Council.**



## Keys Residential Complex

**Opened:** 1991  
**Location:** West Campus on Stadium RD Across from Perry Field  
**Capacity:** 419  
**Coed:** by apartment  
**Rooms:** 107  
**AC:** central

**Keys Residential Complex** is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated. In fact, the Keys had four different functional names during the first ten years it was opened. During the design/construction phase of the building, the facility was called the 1991 Residence Facility. When it opened, it was called the New Residence Facility (NERF). Then the functional name was modified to Apartment Residence Facility (ARF) in 1995 in anticipation of the opening of the Springs Residential Complex. Then Summer 2000, the facility was named the Keys Residential Complex. At that time, the Keys, Lakeside, and Springs Residential Complexes were given their present functional names in anticipation of being able to initiate a resident vote to name individual buildings or houses after popular Florida islands (keys), lakes, and springs respectively to support staff’s efforts to build a sense of community within each complex. Keys is part of the West Campus administrative area.

Keys Residential Complex was built on a 4.8-acre site on Stadium Road across from Perry Field. The facility opened Fall 1991. Until 1974, this site was Flavel III, a temporary housing facility for veterans and their families. In 1974, Flavel III was razed and the site became a Red D Lot, an unpaved parking lot for campus freshmen and sophomores that was called “Flavel Lot.” November 2008 during Veteran’s Day week, the Flavel Village historic marker was dedicated at Keys Residential Complex along Stadium Road. The UF historic marker series is designed to call attention to the university’s rich tradition of research, education, and service to society.

The innovative design of the Keys has been duplicated at other universities across the country. In fact, the design of the Lakeside Residential Complex is a modification of the Keys design. The facility was designed with the needs of upper division residents in mind and includes nine three-story brick apartment buildings called “houses.” It is located on the northwest side of campus near the O’Connell Center. Capacity is 419 students and staff. Each apartment has four private bedrooms, a living room, two baths, and a kitchen. Each bedroom has a cable television outlet and a high speed computer network outlet. Each apartment is centrally air-conditioned and heated. The apartments are furnished and the bathrooms are cleaned weekly by custodial staff. The facility is coed by apartment. When first opened, the commons facility featured an activities area with staff/student office space, vending, laundry facilities, a library, a computer lab, a classroom, a food service facility, mail boxes, and recreation rooms. The computer lab and food service facility are no longer in operation.

The Keys was financed through a Board of Regents Bond Resolution at a cost of approximately \$8.2 million. KBJ Architects, Inc., of Jacksonville was the architect, and Bradley Construction Company of Clearwater was the contractor. Today, students with 30 hours or more of completed course work may request assignment to the Keys.

“Houses” (buildings) in Keys Residential Complex were named in support of building community. This practice follows in the tradition of naming sections/floors first initiated in 1958 when Rawlings Hall and the original Hume Hall were dedicated. The buildings are named for Florida keys:

Keys Building 1	Keys Commons Building
Keys Building 2	Key Largo
Keys Building 3	Summerland Key
Keys Building 4	Long Key
Keys Building 5	Islamorada Key
Keys Building 6	Star Key
Keys Building 7	Fiesta Key
Keys Building 8	Sugarloaf Key
Keys Building 9	Siesta Key
Keys Building 10	Marathon Key

Fall 1992, the Community College Honors Transfer Program was relocated from Beaty Towers to Keys House 2 but was discontinued in 1998. Spring 1994, the New Residence Facility Area Government (NeRF) voted to change its name to SNAC, the Still Nameless Area Council, in part to illustrate their frustration with the building dedication process. In 1999, area government leaders changed the name to the Apartment Residence Council (ARC). Then during the 2000-2001 academic year, area government leaders once again changed the area government name -- to Keys Governing Body (KGB).



Flavet III  
[photo: UF Archives]



## Springs Residential Complex

**Opened:** 1995  
**Location:** West Campus on Stadium Road near Fraternity Row  
**Capacity:** 476  
**Coed:** by floor  
**Rooms:** 286  
**AC:** central

**Springs Residential Complex** is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated. When the facility opened, it was called the 1995 Residence Facility but was renamed the Springs Residential Complex in Summer 2000. At that time, the Keys, Lakeside, and Springs were given their present functional names in anticipation of initiating a resident vote to name individual buildings or houses after popular Florida islands (keys), lakes, and springs respectively to support staff’s efforts to build a sense of community within each complex. Springs Residential Complex was built on Schnell Field located on the northwest side of campus between the O’Connell Center and the Law School. Schnell Field formerly was a University Athletic Association practice field. Springs is part of the West Campus administrative area.

At the 1991 Convention, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) adopted a ruling eliminating all athletic residence halls on university campuses by August 1, 1996. The Springs Residential Complex was built in part to assist with the reassignment of male student athletes to residence facilities when Yon Hall was closed in 1995. Previously, the Department of Housing and Residence Education housed the overflow of male athletes from Yon Hall and women athletes in various residence hall locations.

The Springs Residential Complex includes six four-story brick buildings and a commons building. The single room suites and double room suites with shared baths are centrally air-conditioned and heated. Bedrooms are furnished with beds, mattresses, study desks/chairs, and dressers. Each bedroom in the suite has one cable television outlet and high speed computer access ports for each student. Baths are cleaned weekly by custodial staff. Floor lounges are furnished with tables, chairs, cable television service, and a kitchenette. The Springs was financed through a Board of Regents Bond Resolution and cost approximately \$12 million. KBJ Architects, Inc., of Jacksonville was the architect, and Charles R. Perry Construction, Inc., of Gainesville was the contractor.

Sections in Springs Residential Complex were named in support of building community. This practice follows in the tradition of naming sections/floors first initiated in 1958 when Rawlings Hall and the original Hume Hall were dedicated.



Sections were named for these Florida springs:

- Springs Building 1 – 2 Paradise Springs
- Springs Building 1 – 2 Paradise Springs
- Springs Building 1 – 2 Gemini Springs
- Springs Building 1 – 2 Gemini Springs
- Springs Building 3 – 4 Juniper Springs
- Springs Building 3 – 4 Juniper Springs
- Springs Building 3 – 4 Altamonte Springs
- Springs Building 3 – 4 Altamonte Springs
- Springs Building 5 – 6 Eureka Springs
- Springs Building 5 – 6 Eureka Springs
- Springs Building 5 – 6 Coral Springs
- Springs Building 5 – 6 Coral Springs

The GatorWell Program housed at the Springs Residential Complex and Jennings Hall is a partnership between the Student Health Care Center and the Department of Housing and Residence Education. GatorWell offices in each location are staffed by a SHCC Health Promotion Specialist, a Health Promotion Intern, and a Graduate Assistant. A variety of programs and services are offered including bi-weekly health education on topics such as alcohol, body image, nutrition, sexual health, sleep, stress, and tobacco; monthly health-related bulletin boards, events and programs; and a relaxation station at Jennings, including a massage chair.



**A Gatorwell Hut serves UF students.**



## Lakeside Residential Complex

**Opened:** 2000  
**Location:** West Campus on Radio Road  
**Capacity:** 528  
**Coed:** by apartment  
**Rooms:** 135  
**AC:** central

**Lakeside Residential Complex** is awaiting dedication. In keeping with tradition, functional or other descriptive names are given to buildings until the time they are dedicated. Prior to its opening Fall 2000, Lakeside Residential Complex was called Hall 2000. The Keys, Lakeside, and Springs Residential Complexes were given their present functional names in anticipation of being able to initiate a resident vote to name individual buildings or houses after popular Florida islands (keys), lakes, and springs respectively to support staff’s efforts to build a sense of community within each complex. Lakeside is part of the West Campus administrative area.

Lakeside Residential Complex was built on an 8.3-acre site located at the corner of Radio Road and Museum Road near Lake Alice. The site was formerly used by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Science (IFAS) for experimental agricultural fields.

Lakeside includes two four-story brick buildings, three three-story brick buildings, staff apartments, and a commons building. The apartment-style facility is a modification of the Keys Residential Complex design. Capacity is 528 residents and staff. Each of the 135 apartments has four private bedrooms, a living room, two baths, and a kitchen. Each bedroom has a cable television outlet and a high speed computer network outlet. Apartments are centrally air-conditioned and heated. The apartments are furnished and the baths are cleaned weekly by custodial staff. The commons facility includes a 24-hour information desk, staff/student government offices, vending, laundry facilities, a library/study, recreation room, and mailboxes. Lakeside was financed through a Board of Regents Bond Resolution and cost approximately \$20.5 million. KBJ Architects, Inc., of Jacksonville was the architect, and Bovis Construction Company of Orlando was the general contractor.

Construction began on the project May 1999. The project was to be completed and ready for fall check-in August 19, 2000. However, two buildings were not completed on schedule. Residents assigned to these buildings were temporarily housed in the original Hume Hall for about three to four weeks. To facilitate the move from old Hume to Lakeside, the Department of Housing and Residence Education provided trucks and staff to assist Lakeside residents. Soon after the displaced residents moved out of Hume, demolition of the building began as part of the site preparation for the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall.

Buildings in Lakeside Residential Complex were named in support of building community. This



practice follows in the tradition of naming sections/floors first initiated in 1958 when Rawlings Hall and the original Hume Hall were dedicated. Buildings are named for Florida lakes:

Lakeside Building 1	Orange Lake
Lakeside Building 2	Blue Lake
Lakeside Building 3	Silver Lake
Lakeside Building 4	Bay Lake
Lakeside Building 5	Alligator Lake

Lakeside is home to one of the Faculty-in-Residence Programs. The Faculty-in-Residence Program was launched Fall 1986 in old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence Programs at UF are structured programs that promote interaction between residents and faculty through out-of-classroom experiences. Faculty-in-Residence live in apartments within or adjacent to residence halls. They and their families share the residence hall living experience with students. Faculty-in-Residence plan and implement educational, recreational, social, and cultural programs while serving as role models, mentors, advisors, teachers, and leaders in their residential communities.

**Students Relaxing in Lakeside Commons**



**Honors Residential College at Hume Hall**

**Opened:** 2002  
**Location:** West Campus on Museum Road  
**Capacity:** 608  
**Coed:** by suite  
**Rooms:** 322  
**AC:** central

The original Hume Hall (1958 – 2000) was dedicated to the memory of H. (Hadratha) Harold Hume, University of Florida Dean of the College of Agriculture, Provost for Agriculture, and Acting President of the University of Florida. Hume was employed by the university from 1930-1949. According to

dedication materials, his writings and research in the field of horticulture established him as one of the university’s most distinguished scholars. Hume was originally from Canada and became a U.S. citizen in 1912. The H. Harold Hume Library in McCarty Hall is also dedicated to Hume’s memory. In 1998, two proposals were considered that would significantly impact the future of Hume Hall. One proposal called for the gutting of the building and a subsequent major renovation project to update and renovate the existing facility. Another proposal called for the demolition of the building with a new residence facility to be constructed on the site. After much review and discussion, administrators decided it would be more cost effective in the long term to demolish the original Hume Hall and build a new facility in its place. The original Hume Hall was razed Fall 2000. Construction of the new facility began in the Winter 2001. A groundbreaking ceremony was held March 13, 2001, on the site. (See *Gone But Not Forgotten – Hume Hall*.)

The Honors Residential College at Hume Hall was dedicated on the site of the former Hume Hall Fall 2002. The \$25 million dollar project was designed by Ponikvar and Associates of Gainesville, Florida. The general contractor was R. Hyden Construction Inc., also of Gainesville. The Honors Residential College at Hume Hall is designed as a residentially-based academic community integrating the housing needs of Honors residents with facilities, staff, and programs in support of the UF Honors Program. The complex includes two residential buildings; a commons building; one multi-media classroom; space for tutoring, academic advising, and small group study; an activity room; a Student Honors Organization Office and lounge; two faculty/staff apartments; and a 24-hour information desk. Fall 2008, the UF Honors Program offices moved to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall from Tigert Hall into the space that was previously a second classroom and faculty office. Each floor includes 18 suite-style rooms with baths surrounding a common lounge and snack kitchens overlooking views of the conservation area east of Lake Alice or views of Museum Road. “Houses” (sections) in the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall were named in support of building community. This practice follows in the tradition of naming sections/floors first initiated in 1958 when Rawlings Hall and the original Hume Hall were dedicated.

Hume Far East is the Nobel Peace Community with “houses” named after the following Nobel Peace Prize recipients:

Hume Far East Ground	(Albert) Schweitzer House
Hume Far East 1	(Martin Luther) King House
Hume Far East 2	Mother Teresa House
Hume Far East 3	Dalai Lama House
Hume Far East 4	(Nelson) Mandela House

Hume Near East is the Scholarship Community with “houses” named after prestigious scholarships and their namesakes:

Hume Near East 1	Fulbright House
Hume Near East 2	Udall House
Hume Near East 3	Gates House
Hume Near East 4	Rhodes House

Hume Near West is the Tree Community with “houses” named after trees:

Hume Near West 1	Banyan House
Hume Near West 2	Baobab House
Hume Near West 3	Mahogany House
Hume Near West 4	Cedar House

Hume Far West is the Mountain Community with “houses” named after mountain ranges:

Hume Far West Ground	Appalachian House
Hume Far West 1	Atlas House
Hume Far West 2	Alps House
Hume Far West 3	Andes House
Hume Far West 4	Himalayas House

The Department of Housing and Residence Education staff, UF Honors Program staff and faculty, and student leaders of the Student Honors Organization coordinate the programs and activities offered in this community. As needed, “overflow” Honors housing exists across the street from the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall in Simpson Hall. During the academic year, students are invited to live in Honors housing through acceptance to the UF Honors Program. In the summer, all students may request assignment to Hume Hall.

The Honors Residential College at Hume Hall is home to one of the Faculty-in-Residence Programs. In fact, the Faculty-in-Residence Program was launched Fall 1986 in old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence Programs at UF are structured programs that promote interaction between residents

and faculty through out-of-classroom experiences. Faculty-in-Residence live in apartments within or adjacent to residence halls. They and their families share the residence hall living experience with students. Faculty-in-Residence plan and implement educational, recreational, social, and cultural programs while serving as role models, mentors, advisors, teachers, and leaders in their residential communities. In 2008, the Honors Program Office moved from Tigert Hall to the Honors Residential College at Hume Hall.

**Honors Residential College at Hume Hall  
(Hume Arch)**



# Names That Didn't Make It

Naming university facilities has always been a political, passionate process. Many individuals and groups have had a stake in the process and the ultimate outcome. Once a facility is officially dedicated, the name is permanent. It is not a process to be taken lightly or frivolously. Selected names have to stand the test of time.

University of Florida residence facilities traditionally have been dedicated in memory of famous Floridians, to recognize an individual's service to the university, or to recognize an individual's significant gifts or donations to the university. Little is known about why certain names were chosen and other names were not. No recommendation for the dedication of a UF residence facility was ever formally rejected; names were merely not selected. Rationale and justification for decisions were not generally shared with the public.

Though the process of naming facilities has changed through the years, basic steps were involved. Recommendations from interested individuals or groups were forwarded to the designated university-wide committee for review. The name of this committee has varied over the years. The committee forwarded recommendations to the UF President for review. The President then forwarded recommendations to the Board of Regents (formerly Board of Control) or the state legislature for final approval. A final decision was made and announced. Today, the UF President recommends names for facilities to the local Board of Trustees for approval.

Many worthy individuals have been considered as residence facilities were dedicated. Much information is available about the selected honorees. However, little information is known about those who were considered but not selected or the actual process of selection. Limited documentation was available on the following facilities; no documentation has been found for the facilities not mentioned.

## 1949-1950: The Naming of Tolbert, Weaver, North, South (Riker), Mallory, Reid, and Yulee Halls

In 1949 and 1950, seven residence halls were slated to open on the University of Florida campus – three women's halls and four men's halls. Between April 1949 and April 1950, Director of Housing Harold C. Riker attempted to get the halls named prior to opening and occupancy. Much correspondence exists in Department of Housing and Residence Education archives that chronicle these efforts.

Riker had two main motivations. He needed to market the facilities and prepare appropriate publications including dedication materials, and he believed strongly in providing supportive living environments for college students. Unnamed facilities would not reflect the type of supportive environments he was attempting to establish. His research investigating the role of university housing environments in the growth and development of college students convinced him that students' physical environments contribute greatly to the quality of their educational experience and personal

growth and development. Student reaction to living in a facility named in dedication to a prominent individual who may represent such ideals as service to the university or to the State of Florida or commitment and dedication to education would be perceived as a more positive experience than living in an unnamed facility.

The established procedures at this time for naming facilities included making a proposal to the Board of Control, the governing body of state universities in Florida. Riker requested submissions of names from P.K.Yonge Library of Florida History Director Julien Yonge and his staff. His initial requests were for "those who did some outstanding service for state or university." A subsequent request included expanding submissions to include persons who took leading roles in education. The library staff responded with concise bibliographies and additional personal and historic documentation. Riker forwarded the submissions to the Board of Control for a final decision. Proposals by those other than Riker were also submitted to the Board of Control.

During 1949-1950, the Board of Control included the Committee of Planning & Policies chaired by Dean H. W. Chandler and a subcommittee of this group called the Subcommittee on Naming of University Buildings chaired by A. P. Black. It is not clear what criteria were used to select names for buildings. No records have been found that document the discussions or decisions. In fact, names were not ever officially rejected but merely selected or not selected. The official notices of selection include the selected names of the facilities only. Names not selected were often resubmitted and reviewed in the naming of other facilities at later dates.



Harold C. Riker [photo: UF Archives]

Much correspondence occurred between Riker, Chandler, Black, Yonge, and others toward the naming of the seven facilities. As was the tradition of the times, men's residences were named after prominent men, and women's residences were named after prominent women.

## Men's Halls

Twenty-five men's names were submitted for consideration resulting in the dedication of only two out of the four men's halls: Tolbert Hall and Weaver Hall. Riker's original submission list of names dated May 6, 1949, included Benjamin A. Tolbert, L. W. Buchholz, James D. Wescott, Jr., and Charles O. Andrews for consideration. Tolbert and Weaver were selected in July 1949. No record of the origin of the submission of Rudolph Weaver's name for consideration has been found.

A subsequent list of names dated June 22, 1949, included E. L. Wartmann, Nathan P. Bryan, Napoleon B. Broward, William N. Sheats, William D. Bloxham, David L. Yulee, John Milton, Juan Ponce de Leon,

Hernando de Soto, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Jean Ribault, Rene Goulaine Laudonniere, and Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues. Two undated lists included the re-submission of the names Andrews, Yulee, and Wescott as well as the addition of Claude Pepper and Jackson Morton for consideration. A submission list dated September 14, 1949, included the re-submission of the names Wartmann and Sheats. Final submissions dated March 10, 1950, and March 27, 1950, included the names Klein Harrison Graham, James M. Farr, John E. Johnson, W. S. Cawthon, Edward R. Flint, and the re-submission of Buchholz.

No information exists that explains why the committee was unable to select two more names at that time from the exhaustive lists of prominent Floridians and others that they reviewed. As is the tradition on the University of Florida campus, functional names are given to facilities until they are dedicated. North Hall is still awaiting dedication. In April 2000, South Hall was dedicated to the memory of Riker – fifty years after the facility opened. The following are summaries of the bibliographic information that was reviewed prior to the naming of these facilities. The starred names indicate the selected names:

**Charles O. Andrews:** Andrews was the first graduate of the University of Florida to serve in the United States Congress (c.1936). He also, in conjunction with the Cooperative Marketing Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, drafted the charter, bylaws, and organizational structure of the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association.

**William D. Bloxham:** Bloxham was twice Governor of Florida and active in state government for four decades. He supported education and established a school for African-Americans on his plantation.

**Napoleon B. Broward:** Broward was Governor of Florida during the consolidation of the state schools and the establishment of the University of Florida.

**Nathan P. Bryan:** Bryan was the first Chair of the Board of Control.

**L.W. Buchholz:** Buchholz was Professor of Education and was what might be called “Dean of Students” from 1924-1929. He lived on campus in Thomas Hall and was available to students for counseling and guidance.

**W.S. Cawthon:** Cawthon was a professor at the University of Florida from 1905-16. In 1916, he became State High School Inspector until 1922 when he became State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1937, he returned to the University of Florida as a professor of history and political science until his retirement in 1942.

**Juan Ponce de Leon:** de Leon is recognized as the Spanish explorer who discovered the Florida peninsula and is credited for naming it.

**Hernando de Soto:** de Soto was a Spanish explorer who was appointed Governor of Cuba with the right to explore and conquer Florida.

**James M. Farr:** Farr was a professor of English and German from 1901-1934.

**Edward R. Flint:** Flint was Chair of the Department of Chemistry and one of the first faculty to come to the University of Florida from the Lake City campus. He was also “resident physician” to the campus.

**Klein Harrison Graham:** Graham was University of Florida Business Manager, Treasurer of the University Athletic Association, and Chair of the Florida Endowment Corporation. At the time of his retirement, he held the longest continuous service record of any member of the university staff, forty-five years (1906-1951). In 1961, a men’s residence hall was dedicated to him. See also Graham Hall.

**John Evander Johnson:** Johnson was Student Y.M.C.A. Secretary from 1924-1943. During this time period, the Student Y.M.C.A. Office provided services to students similar to many of the functions presently organized under the Division of Student Affairs. Additionally, he assisted students seeking off campus housing. Very limited space was available on campus. He kept a listing of off campus rooms, and he developed a system of inspection for these rooms.

**Rene Goulaine Laudonniere:** Laudonniere was a French explorer who established Fort Caroline in 1564 at the mouth of the River May (St. John’s River).

**Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues:** Le Moyne was a French artist and explorer who accompanied the French expedition led by Laudonniere to Florida. His maps of Florida and drawings of Indians native to Florida are valuable sources of information.

**Pedro Menendez de Aviles:** Menendez de Aviles was founder of St. Augustine and Spanish Governor of Florida 1565-1574.

**John Milton:** Milton was Governor of Florida during the Civil War.

**Jackson Morton:** Morton was a United States Senator representing Florida from 1849-1855 and a Member of the Confederate Congress from 1862-1865.

**Claude Pepper:** Pepper was a United States Senator from Florida who was first elected in 1936 and who served many subsequent terms in political office.

**Jean Ribault:** Ribault was a French Huguenot leader and explorer who landed in 1562 at the mouth of the St. John’s River which he named the River May.

**William N. Sheats:** Sheats was Florida State Superintendent of Education 1893-1904 and 1913-1920. He was severely criticized by some for his attempts to raise the standard of education for African-Americans in Florida.

**\*Benjamin Arthur Tolbert:** Tolbert was Dean of Students from 1928-1937. See also Tolbert Hall.

**Edgar L. Wartmann:** Wartmann was chair of the joint Florida Senate and House committee which considered the Buckman Act and recommended its passage. This act consolidated state universities and resulted in the formation of the University of Florida. See also Buckman Hall. He was appointed several times to the Board of Control, the governing body for state universities.

**\*Rudolph Weaver:** Weaver was the first Director of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts and the architect to the Board of Control. See also Weaver Hall.

**James Diamant Wescott, Jr.:** Wescott was a United States Senator from Florida from 1845-49 and also held other elected and appointed positions including delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1838 and 1839 which resulted in the creation of the Florida Constitution.

**David L. Yulee:** Yulee was a United States Senator from Florida.

# Women’s Halls

Seven women’s names were submitted for consideration resulting in the naming of all three of the first women’s halls:Yulee Hall, Mallory Hall, and Reid Hall. Two original submission lists of names dated May 6, 1949, and June 22, 1949, included Angela Mallory, Nancy Wickliff Yulee, Malee Francis, Mary Martha Reid, and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings for consideration. Mallory and Yulee were selected in July 1949.

A subsequent list dated later in July 1949 included additional documentation for Reid as well as two new submissions, Ellen Adair White and Henrie May Eddy, for consideration. Reid was selected soon after the review of the additional documentation.

The following are summaries of the bibliographic information that was reviewed prior to the naming of these facilities. The starred names indicate the selected names:

- Henrie May Eddy:** Eddy was a respected University of Florida librarian who died in a plane accident in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1939. In 1958, the Basement South section of Rawlings Hall was named in her honor.
- Malee Francis:** Francis, a full-blooded American Indian, was the daughter of Chief Francis. She saved the life of a young soldier after he was tied to the stake for execution. By an act of the United States Congress, she was awarded a medal and stipend.
- \*Angela Mallory:** Mallory was the wife of Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator and Confederate Secretary of the Navy. See also Mallory Hall.
- Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings:** Rawlings was a noted author residing near Gainesville at Cross Creek who presented some of her original manuscripts to the university. In 1958, a women’s residence hall was dedicated to her memory. See also Rawlings Hall.
- \*Mary Martha Reid:** Reid was the wife of Territorial Governor Robert Raymond Reid. She established and maintained a hospital for wounded Florida soldiers located in Richmond,VA, during the Civil War. See also Reid Hall.
- Ellen Adair “Florida” White:** White was the wife of Joseph M.White, Territorial Delegate to the Congress from Florida 1825-1837. She was well-known in her time and assisted her husband in his accomplishments.
- \*Nancy Wickliff Yulee:** Yulee was the wife of Senator David L.Yulee and daughter of Governor Wickliff of Kentucky and U.S. Postmaster General. Her family lived in the Gainesville area and made generous contributions to the university. See also Yulee Hall.

## 1953-54: The Naming of Broward Hall

Fall 1953, Interim Director of Housing Dyckman W.Vermilye sent a letter to Dr.A.P.Black, Chair of the Committee on Naming of Buildings, reminding him that the new residence hall for women would be open for occupancy Spring 1954. It was his desire that this facility be named prior to opening and not share the same fate as North and South (Riker) Halls. However, within this letter he reiterated that the names previously considered when the three new women’s residence halls opened “seem no more suitable now.”

Vermilye submitted the name Centennial Hall for consideration. Though the name did not honor an individual, he felt the name satisfied other criteria. The construction of the building was begun during the University of Florida’s Centennial Year. The hall was to house women during the academic year and conference and short course groups in the summer from across the state and country. He argued that these groups would remember “Centennial Hall” more easily than some other name.

Other names submitted for consideration included:Annie Douglass Broward and Malee Francis as well as other women’s names not documented. Letters in support of Broward were received from Samuel Proctor and R.W.Patrick, professors in the Department of History. In January 1954, the name Broward Hall was officially selected.

The following are summaries of available bibliographic information that were reviewed prior to the naming of this facility:

- \*Annie Douglass Broward:** Broward was the wife of Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. She was a strong supporter of charitable, educational, and public welfare programs in Florida. See also Broward Hall.
- Malee Francis:** See summary bibliography in “1949-1950:The Naming of Tolbert,Weaver, North, South (Riker), Mallory, Reid, and Yulee Halls.”

## 1961: The Naming of Jennings, Graham, Simpson, Trusler, and East Halls

At this time, the committee charged with naming university buildings was called the Committee on Memorials, Necrology, and Naming of Buildings. In December 1960, the committee met and selected names for all five of the new residence halls. Professor Samuel Proctor, Department of History and member of the committee, provided background bibliographic information for review. Director of Housing Harold C. Riker served as Chair of the committee.

Four names were selected unanimously by the committee: Jennings Hall (women), Graham Hall (men), Simpson Hall (men), and Trusler Hall (men). The fifth name, Leake Hall (men), was approved by the entire committee except Riker.

Riker forwarded the committee’s recommendations along with what could best be described as the “dissenting minority view” including rationale to President J.Wayne Reitz for review and approval. He argued that the two main purposes for naming university buildings were to memorialize worthy individuals and to facilitate identification of campus buildings. Additionally, for student residence halls, appropriate names served to stimulate group identity and community pride. His concern was that Dr. Leake’s name would suffer misuse detrimental to both the student community and memory of this “beloved man.” He noted that the committee had weighed his opinion and discounted the issue.

No information exists that documents what happened next. However, the name Leake Hall has never been used in reference to what was ultimately called East Hall, a functional name to be used until the hall was formally dedicated.

The following are summaries of the bibliographic information that was reviewed prior to the naming of these facilities. The starred names indicate the selected names:

- \***Klein Harrison Graham:** See “1949-1950:The Naming of Tolbert, Weaver, North, South (Riker), Mallory, Reid, and Yulee Halls.” See also Graham Hall.
- James Miller Leake:** Leake was Professor and Chair of the Department of History and Political Science 1919-1950. At the time he retired, he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Law for distinguished service to the university. The American Legion established the James Miller Leake Chair of Americanism at the university in his honor. Leake was active in Gainesville government and was instrumental in the establishment of the Mayor-Commissioner/City Manager form of government in Gainesville.
- \***May Austin Mann Jennings:** Jennings is most known for her contributions to the reclamation of the Florida Everglades, for her efforts to beautify Florida highways, for her efforts to establish and develop state parks, and for her dedication to conservation efforts in general. She was active in the Florida State Rights Movement which helped to bring about equal rights for women and eventually suffrage. Jennings was the wife of Governor William Sherman Jennings (1901-1905) and daughter of Senator Austin S. Mann. See also Jennings Hall.
- \***Thomas M. Simpson:** Simpson was Professor of Mathematics and second Dean of the Graduate School. See also Simpson Hall.
- \***Harry Raymond Trusler:** Trusler was a member of the first law faculty at the University of Florida and later was Dean of the College of Law from 1915-1947. See also Trusler.

## 1971: The Naming of Beaty Towers

Early Spring 1971, Director of Housing Harold C. Riker sent a letter to Dr. Charles Durrance, Chair of the Committee on Naming University Property, recommending that Residence Tower B (men) be named Robert C. Beaty Hall. He noted that a recommendation to name Residence Tower A (women) would be forwarded at a later date.

Riker relayed that Dean Beaty had been associated with the University of Florida since 1925 and was appointed Director of the university’s Alumni Association Loyalty Fund upon his 1960 retirement as Dean of Student Personnel, following over thirty-six years of service to the university. Dean Beaty also held the following University of Florida posts:YMCA Assistant Secretary; Professor of Sociology and Assistant Dean of Students, 1928; Dean of Students, 1939-49; Dean of Men, 1949; and Dean of Student Personnel, 1956-1960.

Riker emphasized that Dean Beaty had had personal associations with literally thousands of university students during his long and dedicated years of service to the University of Florida and that he was “widely known and greatly loved by the many young men and women who he has helped in one way or another.” Either no additional recommendation was made for Residence Tower A or the committee decided to dedicate both towers to the memory of Dean Beaty. At this time the towers are referred to as Beaty East and Beaty West and are coed by apartment.

## 1990 - 2000: The Proposed Naming of the 1991 Residence Facility (Keys Residential Complex) and South Hall (Riker Hall)

Two events prompted Director of Housing James C. Grimm to forward a set of proposals to Vice President for Student Affairs Art Sandeen early in January 1990. First, the new apartment-style residence facility targeted for a Fall 1991 opening had no functional name, and Dr. Harold C. Riker, former Director of Housing and faculty member in the Counselor Education Department, was retiring at the end of Spring 1990 after 47 years of service to the University of Florida. One proposal was to call the new facility “Flavet Village.” The other proposal was to dedicate South Hall in honor of Riker. Sandeen supported the proposals and passed them along through the appropriate channels. An official response to the proposals was not made at that time to either proposal. However, in 2000 -- ten years later -- the proposal to dedicate South Hall to the memory of Riker was resubmitted and approved. (See Riker Hall.)

In the proposal to name the facility built in 1991 “Flavet Village,” a number of justifications were made related to history and tradition. This facility was constructed on the site of the former Flavet III married housing facility for veterans and the former Red D parking lot called “Flavet” by staff and students. Flavet is an acronym for Florida (Fla) veteran (vet).The Flavet III facility and Red D parking lot were never officially dedicated and named. The main thrust of the proposal appealed to emotion:

Scrapbooks retained at the Department of Housing and Residence Education chronicle Flavet housing areas rich in tradition and a sense of community that produced successful University of Florida graduates and created lifelong friendships. Families living in Flavet III overcame substandard physical facilities to create a close, self-governing community with its own maintenance crew, volunteer fire department, and Village Store with residents active in all aspects of the university including individual colleges, intramural, and social activities.

This information supports the proposal to name the Apartment Residence Facility Flavet Village to officially honor all University of Florida veterans past, present, and future including those who served in World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam War and to honor the history and tradition of this piece of land.

Other functional names were given this facility through the years including the 1991 Facility, the New Residence Facility (NERF), and the Apartment Residence Facility (ARF).Today this facility is called the Keys Residential Complex. November 2008 during Veteran’s Day week, the Flavet Village historic marker was dedicated at Keys Residential Complex along Stadium Road. The UF historic marker series is designed to call attention to the university’s rich tradition of research, education, and service to society. (See Keys Residential Complex.)

## 1997: The Reassignment of Schucht Village Property

In 1997, Schucht Village was transferred to Shands Hospital and all but one of the buildings was razed. The remaining building is used as housing for transplant patients. Dr.Art Sandeen,Vice President

for Student Affairs, proposed to President John Lombardi that the Schucht name be transferred to another housing facility or area on campus. He believed it would be appropriate to transfer the name to another undedicated residence facility or other area on campus rather than lose it. South Hall was mentioned as a possible facility as well as North Hall, the Apartment Residence Facility (Keys), University Village South, Tanglewood Village, and the 1995 Residence Facility (Springs). Other options relayed to Dr. Lombardi included naming recreation areas near housing facilities for Schucht including the Diamond Village Playground/Basketball Court, the tennis courts by Broward, the Broward Beach/Yulee Pit Areas, the Broward swimming pool, or the recreation area by University Village South. The Norman Hall and Newall Drive parking garages were also mentioned. These proposals were not acted upon, and the Schucht name has not been transferred to another building or area.

## 2003 and Beyond

The following residence facilities are awaiting official dedication: North Hall, East Hall, the Keys Residential Complex, University Village South (UVS), Tanglewood Village, the Springs Residential Complex, and Lakeside Residential Complex. The functional names have been used so long for some facilities that they've become traditions that will be hard to change. In fact, some residents believe that there might have existed a Mr., Ms., or Dr. North or East and search for the dedication plaques. Interestingly enough, veteran staff members still refer to the Keys Residential Complex as "Flavet" to give directions.

Why are so many campus housing facilities not dedicated? A number of observations may hold clues. Budgetary shortfalls have caused the university to more actively seek donations from alumni and friends. University facility dedications like the Ben Hill Griffin Stadium at Florida Field, the Smathers Library (Library East), the Levin College of Law, and the Phillips Center for the Performing Arts were made in recognition of millions of dollars worth of donations to the university. Facilities to be dedicated are limited. Administrators might be holding undedicated residence facilities in reserve to attract more monies to the university. Housing facilities may not be as "marketable" to donors who might view dedications of academic or sports-related facilities as higher level recognitions. Also, it could be that the dedication of residence facilities may have "fallen through the cracks" and been forgotten over the years.

## Gone But Not Forgotten

Thousands of University of Florida alumni lived in campus facilities that no longer exist. Converted army barracks, former military buildings, trailers, and converted Gainesville residences both on and near campus were among the facilities temporarily owned or rented and managed by the university.

Following WWII, the University of Florida experienced a rapid enrollment increase caused by the influx of WWII veterans returning to the university on the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the G.I. Bill. Then in 1947, the university began to formally admit women and needed campus accommodations for the women. The original plan was to erect temporary facilities on campus or to rent and manage existing facilities in Gainesville to be used between five to ten years

until permanent facilities could be built or until the enrollment growth stabilized. In many cases, the temporary facilities were needed much beyond their anticipated life of five to ten years.

## Flavets

Between 1945 and 1949, the university purchased one and two-story prefabricated housing units from the federal government that were formerly used for military housing. The buildings were moved to campus and erected at three locations. This housing was specifically to be used as housing for married veterans and their families. Low cost apartment-style housing for families was not available in Gainesville at the time. Because the Flavet facilities were temporary, the Department of Housing and Residence Education was able to name them without going through formal dedication procedures. They were called "Flavets," an acronym of "Florida veterans," and numbered. Flavet I was located in the vicinity of the J. Wayne Reitz Union. Flavet II was located where Beaty Towers and the Housing Office are presently located. Flavet III was located where the Keys Residential Complex was built in 1991.

One hundred housing units were purchased from the Federal Public Housing Authority in 1946 for \$1 and transported to campus from the shipyards at Panama City for \$250,000 (Proctor, 1986). Some sources report \$208,488 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). These units became Flavet I. Flavet II consisted of 76 units with a purchase price of \$290,369 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

Flavet III is probably the best remembered area because of its size, community reputation, and longevity. Approximately 50 two-story frame buildings from Drew Field, an abandoned air base near Tampa (Flavet Vertical File) were purchased for \$1,343,188 (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). Paul Smith Construction Company from Tampa converted the buildings to 428 units that housed approximately 1,400 students and their families. The Flavet III community had a free weekly newspaper called The Municipality, a volunteer fire department, a student government, and a general store. The sense of community was so developed and rents were so reasonable, that residents often minimized the substandard accommodations and spoke highly of the experience of living in Flavet III. Common concerns included pest problems, repair of facilities, grounds, assignment of non-veterans to the facility, fire safety equipment, utility costs, and concerns related to child welfare like open drainage pipes, school bus service, and open crawl spaces under the units.

Technically, the Flavets were not the first campus housing available to married students. According to former Director of Off Campus Housing Carl Opp in a guest column in the Independent Florida Alligator from the mid 1970s, by mid 1945, the military detachments were gone from the Murphree Area and GIs were beginning to return to college. The five Murphree Area residence halls were less than half full, so the decision was made to rent Murphree Hall suites to married couples. All lower floor suites in Murphree Hall were occupied by couples; single men lived on the fourth floor. One "coed" section was designated with single men on the upper floors and the first postwar coeds on the lower floors.

In March 1946, Murphree couples were notified that they had to move out of Murphree Hall by September 1946. Flavet I was ready for occupancy and Flavet II was to open by October 1946. This

notice affected 99 couples and caused an immediate backlash from students who did not want to move. The notice was immediately modified. Couples with children had to move from Murphree Hall to Flavet I or II by October 1946. Couples in Murphree Hall without children were allowed to stay in Murphree until Flavet III was ready for occupancy in December 1947.

In 1965-66, Flavets I and II were sold to Mid-State Engineers, Inc., of Tampa at a cost of \$1,670.00 for 100 units. The units were to be moved, rejuvenated, and sold as lake cottages (Flavet File, Department of Housing and Residence Education Archives). The units were in such poor repair at this point that Gainesville community leaders, fearing that local landlords would purchase the units and move them near campus as student rentals, pressured the university to stipulate in their contract with Mid-State that the units could not be resold to be used within the Gainesville city limits. The contract clause could be viewed as a formality as most experts agreed that the buildings would have never passed the Gainesville building code enforcement inspections.

Flavet III was razed in 1974 when the university entered into an agreement to lease/purchase Tanglewood Village. Director of Housing James Hennessey delayed the demolition of most of Flavet III from Spring 1972 to January 1974 following protests from Flavet III residents. The move from Flavet III to permanent facilities would have doubled the rent residents were paying. Because of fire hazards, section 3 of Flavet III was immediately demolished.



From 1974-1990, the former site of Flavet III was used as an unpaved parking lot for freshmen and sophomores. The lot was officially named Red D but was called Flavet by staff and students. In 1990, the site was used for the construction of the Keys Residential Complex.

November 2008 during Veteran's Day week, the Flavet Village historic marker was dedicated at Keys Residential Complex along Stadium Road. The UF historic marker series is designed to call attention to the university's rich tradition of research, education, and service to society.

## Temporary Frame Residence Halls

In 1946, one-story frame buildings were erected in various locations on campus to serve as temporary office and residence facilities until more permanent facilities could be constructed. Eleven of these facilities were used to house freshmen men. Four temporary halls were located in the vicinity of the Computer Science and Engineering College; seven halls were located in the O'Connell Center area (Wright, 1954).

Each temporary frame residence hall contained double rooms and a public lounge area. Freshmen men were not required to accept assignment to the facilities. However, once they did commit to the assignment, they were required to live on campus through the contract period. Residents could request transfer to permanent facilities on a space-available basis. The facilities were gradually removed. Some of the facilities in the O'Connell Center area were still being used in the late 1960s.

## Grove Hall

Grove Hall was a former military building from Camp Blanding that was reconstructed on campus in 1946 in the area where the Architecture College and Fine Arts Complex now stand. The name of the facility was a functional name probably in reference to the many pecan trees in this area of campus.

Grove Hall had several different features than the temporary frame halls. Grove Hall was a 24,038 square foot, two-story frame building of single rooms; Grove Annex at nearly 5,000 square feet was built in 1950-51 and contained double rooms and faculty offices (Wright, 1954). Approximately 206 men, predominantly freshmen, were originally assigned to the facility from 1946-1950 (Housing Vertical File). From 1950-54, women were assigned. From 1954-55, the facility was again designated a men's residence hall. Based on demand, the facility housed either men or women from 1955-62 (Women, History Vertical File). The facility was not used to house students after 1963. By 1977, the facility was razed in preparation for the construction of the Architecture College and Fine Arts Complex.



[photo: UF Archives]

In 1950, rental rates for this facility were \$76.50 per semester for a single room and \$50 per semester for a double room.

## Lonilair & Michael Halls/Patrick & Pierce Courts

While Yulee, Mallory, and Reid Halls were being built (1948-50), the university leased off campus housing for women. These facilities were Lonilair and Michael Halls at 1213-1244 Masonic Avenue and Patrick and Pierce Courts at the intersection of Colson Street and Lafayette Avenue (Catinna, 1993). The approximate present-day location of both facilities is north of University Avenue near Anderson Hall and Library West. No housing support staff was provided. According to University of Florida President J. Hillis Miller, common complaints about the off campus accommodations for women were that they were overcrowded, excessive rent was charged in comparison to the men's campus residences, there were poor study conditions, and there were no public areas or large group meeting rooms.



# The King’s House

Summer 1954, the University of Florida purchased two white frame buildings at 1510 and 1504 West University Avenue and turned them over to the Department of Housing and Residence Education to manage. Each building was two and one-half stories. The facility at 1510 West University Avenue contained three apartment units. Two of the units housed married students with families; the remaining unit housed a university staff member. The facility at 1504 West University Avenue was considered to be an “experimental unit.” Seventeen men representing all academic classifications were assigned to the facility. No student counselor or staff was assigned to the facility. The men were encouraged to establish their own student government and be as self-supporting as possible (King’s House File, Department of Housing and Residence Education Archives).

The living environment at 1510 West University Avenue was so positively received by the men that they soon came to Interim Director of Housing Dyckman Vermilye with a request to name the facility The King’s House. Vermilye forwarded the request to Dr.A.P.Black, Chair of the Committee on Naming Buildings, in the form of a memorandum. The request assured Dr. Black that the name would be used unofficially and the facility would continue to be referred to as Building 880 or Temporary Building CJ in any official correspondence.

By 1960, The King’s House population dwindled to 12 residents. Between 1961 and 1966, only 9 men lived in the residence. By 1967, the Department of Housing and Residence Education was no longer housing residents in this facility (UF Fact Book, 1967).

# Trailervet Village/Alachua Army Air Base/Stengel Air Field

Following WWII, temporary housing for men, married students, and some faculty was located at the Alachua Army Air Base and Stengel Air Field and managed by the university. The Alachua Army Air Base was located where the Gainesville Regional Airport is today. Butler Plaza and Archer Square Shopping Centers are the approximate present-day locations of St engel Air Field. Facilities consisted of trailers in Trailervet Village and converted barracks at the Alachua Army Air Base. Faculty apartments were constructed at Stengel Air Field. Approximately 800-1,000 men were housed in converted barrack apartments and trailers. A university-operated shuttle bus service was available to residents.

# Yon Hall

Yon Hall was built in 1966-67 to house male student athletes at the University of Florida and was located in the east side of the football stadium. The project was part of the 1965 expansion of the east side of the stadium and included a dining hall, athletic department, student services offices, and study lounges. The University Athletic Department funded the project and operated the facility independently from other campus student residences.

The 112-room facility was dedicated on October 7, 1967, to honor Colonel Everett Marion Yon who

excelled in several sports at the University of Florida. According to dedication materials, Yon was a guard on the football team in 1914-15 and an outfielder on the baseball team in 1915-16. He was selected captain of the baseball team in 1917 but left before the season began to serve in the military during WWI. While in military service, Yon earned the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Legion of Merit. He returned to UF in 1923 as the Offensive Line Coach under General Van Fleet. He served as the Director of Athletics from 1923-26. Yon developed and initiated the program of private support to the University Athletic Association.

At the 1991 Convention, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) adopted a ruling eliminating all athletic residence halls on university campuses by August 1, 1996. The Springs Residential Complex was built in part to assist with the reassignment of male student athletes to residence facilities when Yon Hall was closed in 1995. Previous to this ruling, male and female student athletes were already housed in various residence facilities. Today, student athletes are housed campus-wide with higher concentrations on the west side of campus near athletic training facilities and fields -- Sledd, Fletcher, Graham, Simpson, Trusler, Tolbert, and Riker Halls as well as the Keys Residential Complex, the Springs Residential Complex, and Lakeside Residential Complex.

The former Yon Hall area of the stadium was renovated for use as offices for a variety of university departments including the Student Health Care Center and Civil and Coastal Engineering. Furniture and mattresses from Yon Hall were donated to the Hope for the Holidays program through the Alachua County Volunteer Center.

# Schucht Village (1958 - 1997)

Schucht Village was dedicated to the memory of Hubert Carl Schucht, President of the University of Florida Student Body (1936-37) in 1958. According to dedication materials, Schucht was a member of A.T.O. Fraternity, a member of Florida Blue Key, and a member of the varsity football team. He helped establish a student loan fund which was later named in honor of Dean Benjamin Tolbert. The loan fund initially contained \$300 which had accumulated to \$30,000 by 1958. Today, the B.A. Tolbert Memorial Fund is one of the UF Emergency Short-Term loans administered by Student Financial Affairs. Schucht was killed in action during WWII in France in August 1944.

Schucht Village originally was built to house veterans and their families who returned to school after WWII. In 1959, 24% of the student body was married. The formal name reflects the decision to name the facility in honor of a former University of Florida veteran.

The architect for both Schucht and Corry Villages was Guy Fulton. Both facilities cost \$1,854,004 to construct (Buildings, Construction Vertical File). Rental rates were \$54-\$60 per month



**Hubert C. Schucht**  
[photo: UF Archives]



**Schucht Dedication [photo: UF Archives]**

when the facility opened in March 1959. At that time in Gainesville, there were approximately 2,000 apartments available for rent, but few students could afford off campus rental rates. Before Schucht Village and Corry Village were completed, there were 607 units in temporary buildings (Flavets) available on campus specifically for rental to married veterans only. The units were available on a first come, first served basis except in Schucht Village where preference was given to medical students. Assignment preference to married veterans was discontinued after demand from this population dwindled following the end of the Korean War. Assignment preference in Schucht Village to medical, dental, and veterinary students because

of its location next to Shands Hospital was continued until 1994.

Soon after opening, Schucht Village residents filed a protest about “unfit, unclean, and unhealthy” living conditions. No monies for landscaping were appropriated when Corry and Schucht Villages were built. After they were completed, no landscaping monies were immediately available from Physical Plant Grounds Department. The land was graded and smoothed after construction, but no grass or bushes were planted. Subsequently, during the late spring rains, topsoil was washed away leaving rocks, gullies, and standing stagnant water as well as an unfenced creek bordering the Schucht community. Residents’ children were experiencing numerous scrapes, bruises, cuts requiring stitches, and other assorted injuries as they played outside.

From the 1970s through the 1990s, Schucht Village housed single graduate students and married couples without dependents. The facility included 56 one-bedroom and 48 two-bedroom air-conditioned, furnished apartments. Limited utilities were included in the rental rate. The area also included a commons room and basketball courts.

In 1994, following years of negotiation, Schucht Village was to be transferred to Shands Teaching Hospital per an agreement finalized in August 1993. Shands was to pay \$4.665 million to the Department of Housing and Residence Education for the facility and the land. Shands administrators planned to raze the facility and use the land to construct a chiller plant and parking garage in support of Shands Teaching Hospital and the Health Science Center. Department of Housing and Residence Education staff began preparing for the closing of this facility by notifying present residents of the need to move to other campus facilities or terminate leases. As apartments emptied, Department of Housing and Residence Education staff began to remove furniture, appliances, and repair parts for use in other facilities. Plans were in process to build a replacement facility by 1998 near Lake Alice and Corry Village. The site location for the Schucht Village replacement facility near Lake Alice was vehemently opposed by a small but vocal group of environmentalists who called themselves the Friends of Lake Alice. In June 1994, Shands administrators abruptly withdrew their offer. Department

of Housing and Residence Education staff scrambled to renovate, repair, refurnish, re-staff, and re-occupy the facility by August 1994 to minimize losses in rental income since August 1993, losses related to the scavenging of the facility, and losses incurred in the planning of the replacement facility.

In 1997, Department of Housing and Residence Education administrators were approached again by administrators from Shands about the Schucht property. An agreement to transfer the property that included a payment of \$3.3 million to the University of Florida to be used to renovate other existing student housing facilities was reached. However, no replacement facility for Schucht Village was planned at that time. Department of Housing and Residence Education staff again began preparing for the closing of this facility by notifying residents of the need to move to other campus facilities or terminate leases. All buildings but Building #271 were razed by Fall 1997 to build a four-story, 800-space parking garage for the hospital. Building #271 was renovated by Shands for use as housing for approximately 30 transplant patients. This building was named “The Gerold L. Schiebler/Shands Transplant Housing Complex” in 2002 in honor of Dr. Schiebler, a noted retired University of Florida pediatrician who continues to serve Shands, the University of Florida, and the community through his activism in health issues.

## Hume Hall (1958 - 2000)

Hume Hall was dedicated to the memory of H. (Hadratha) Harold Hume, University of Florida Dean of the College of Agriculture, Provost for Agriculture, and Acting President of the University. Hume was employed by the university from 1930-1949. According to dedication materials, his writings and research in the field of horticulture established him as one of the university’s most distinguished scholars. Hume was originally from Canada and became a U.S. citizen in 1912. The H. Harold Hume Library in McCarty Hall is also dedicated to Hume’s memory.

At the time Hume Hall was dedicated, Director of Housing Harold Riker proposed that the sixteen sections of Hume Hall be given names rather than numerical designations. At this time, Riker was continuing his research in the area of student development. He argued that the use of names rather than numbers would strengthen tradition, group spirit, and the students’ sense of belonging. Dean of Students R.C. Beaty supported the proposal. The proposal suggested that each “house” or “section” as they came to be called could be named after past presidents of the student body. The proposal was accepted in theory, but many names were considered before the sixteen sections of Hume Hall were finally named. In a letter dated October 10, 1959, University of Florida President J. Wayne Reitz stated that the sixteen sections of Hume Hall were named for distinguished faculty members “to emphasize the importance of scholarship, but also to vitalize the fine traditions of the university



in the minds of hundreds of students who will live in these sections over the years to come.” The following are excerpts from the dedication ceremony:

**First Floor East.** Charles Elliot ABBOTT. Abbott was Professor of Horticulture, specializing in citrus. His favorite hobby was fishing. Deceased 1947.

**First Floor East Central.** Truman C. BIGHAM. Bigham was Professor of Economics and Chair of Graduate Work in the College of Business Administration. He was an outstanding scholar and an inspiration to his graduate students and colleagues. Deceased 1952.

**First Floor West.** Robert Spratt COCKRELL. Cockrell was a member of the Florida Supreme Court and taught in the College of Law from 1919-1940. Deceased 1957.

**First Floor West Central.** Lucius Moody BRISTOL. Bristol, Professor-Emeritus of Sociology, spent many years during his retirement in research on the history of the university. Retired 1945.

**Second Floor East.** Charles Langley CROW. Crow was a rugged individualist who believed that the study of ancient languages was the beginning of wisdom. His disciplined mind left its mark on students and faculty alike. He contributed important manuscripts to the university concerning its history. Deceased about 1940.

**Second Floor East Central.** Hasse Octavius ENWALL. Enwall was the first head of the Department of Philosophy. He was a great teacher who inspired students to live nobly and to achieve intellectual excellence. Retired 1945.

**Second Floor West.** Leonard William GADDUM. Gaddum was the first head of Physical Sciences. He was a brilliant physicist who built one of the first spectrometers. Deceased 1954.

**Second Floor West Central.** Albert John FARRAH. Farrah was the first Dean of the College of Law. Deceased 1944.

**Third Floor East.** Ferd Harvey HEATH. Heath was Professor of Chemistry. Deceased 1952.

**Third Floor East Central.** Vestus Twiggs JACKSON. Jackson was Professor of Chemistry. Deceased 1950.

**Third Floor West.** Wilbert Alva LITTLE. Little began his teaching career at age seventeen and came to the university following the completion of his graduate work. He was a Professor of Ancient Languages. Deceased 1951.

**Third Floor West Central.** H.G. KEPPEL. Keppel was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy from 1908-1918. He died during the flu epidemic while assisting in the mathematics programs set up by the National War Council of the Y.M.C.A. Deceased 1918.

**Fourth Floor East.** Paul Mathew TEDDER. Tedder was a Research Professor and Section Head in the College of Engineering. His contribution to war efforts was recognized by the federal government. His record of achievement is inscribed in the Congressional Record. Deceased 1956.

**Fourth Floor East Central.** John Edwin TURLINGTON. Turlington was the first head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Deceased 1934.

**Fourth Floor West.** Wilbur Fish YOCUM. Yocum, President of the Florida Agricultural College, served many years in the College of Education when the university was moved to Gainesville. Deceased 1924.

**Fourth Floor West Central.** Philip Osborne YEATON. Yeaton was a Professor of Industrial Engineering from 1927-1947. Deceased 1956.

The sixteen sections in Hume Hall retained their original names through 2000 though the section names and section numbers were used interchangeably.

Hume Hall opened in 1958. On November 3, 1962, Graham, Hume, Simpson, Trusler, East, Rawlings, and Jennings Halls were dedicated in a combined program at Jennings Hall. The architect for the seven

facilities was Guy Fulton. All seven facilities were constructed for \$8.5 million (Buildings, Construction Vertical File).

The Faculty-in-Residence Program was launched Fall 1986 in old Hume Hall. Faculty-in-Residence Programs at UF are structured programs that promote interaction between residents and faculty through out-of-classroom experiences. Faculty-in-Residence and their families live in apartments within or adjacent to residence halls and share the residence hall living experience with students. They plan and implement educational, recreational, social, and cultural programs while serving as role models, mentors, advisors, teachers, and leaders in their residential communities.

Hume Hall was part of the Graham/Hume Area. Graham/Hume Area became coed in 1963 when Graham Hall became the first women's hall on the west side of campus. Hume Hall housed men until 1967 when the facility became coed by wing. The east wing housed women; the west wing housed men. Then the facility became coed by section within each wing. By Fall 1969, a \$1.28 million renovation project converted Hume, Simpson, Trusler, Graham, Weaver, East, North, Riker, and Tolbert Halls to air-conditioned facilities.

In 1998, two proposals were considered that would significantly impact the future of Hume Hall. One proposal called for the gutting of the building and a subsequent major renovation project to update and renovate the existing facility. Another proposal included the demolition of the building with a new residence facility to be constructed on the site. After much review and discussion, administrators decided it would be more cost effective in the long term to demolish Hume and build a new facility in its place. Hume was razed Fall 2000. The Honors Residential College at Hume Hall was opened on the site of the former Hume Hall Fall 2002.

## A Short History of Coed Housing

In the 1960s and 1970s, students demanded more personal rights and an end to the in loco parentis policies in existence at most American universities. The shift to coed housing is just one example of the types of personal rights and freedoms that students were demanding and receiving during this time period that continue today. UF's shift to coed housing was mirrored nationwide at other public higher education institutions. UF's coed housing history is not unique!

Today, student affairs administrators support coed living arrangements in residence halls because they contribute in positive ways to the social and educational development of residents. Men and women in American society are not routinely separated from each other in educational or community settings; residence hall communities are a reflection of other typical American communities – except students who live on campus are in very concentrated communities of 18 – 21 year-olds. Most communities have a greater mix of ages. Research shows that coed housing and reasonable visitation and guest policies in residence halls provide improved study conditions, improved student care of facilities, and increased opportunities for residents to exercise individual responsibility and personal judgment.

## Timeline of Coed Housing at UF

**Late 1940s** - Parts of Murphree Hall were used to house single men, married couples, and a handful of the first postwar coeds who were not admitted to UF but allowed to take classes not available at FSU. This was out of necessity, not philosophy. During WWII, there were few students to attend classes or live on campus. In 1947, women were admitted to UF. After WWII, students – mostly men -- returned to college on the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill). As soon as Yulee Area was constructed (Mallory, Yulee, Reid Halls) in 1950, men were housed on the west side of campus in Murphree Area and women were housed on the east side of campus with LOTS of undeveloped, open space between where the women lived and where the classrooms were at the time – and, of course, where the men lived.

**1963** - Per student request, Graham/Hume Area (Graham, Simpson, Trusler, and Hume Halls) was the first official coed experiment on campus with Graham Hall designated a women's residence. Graham was the first women's hall on the west side of campus. Graham/Hume Area was coed by building within an area.

**1967** - Old Hume Hall became coed by wings of the building.

**1967** - Beaty Towers was constructed for juniors, seniors, and graduate students. Tower B was for men. Tower A was for women. Tower B was the first men's hall on the east side of campus.

**1968** - Yulee Area (Yulee, Reid, and Mallory Halls) became coed with Reid designated a male hall. Tolbert Area (Tolbert, Weaver, North, South/Riker, and East Halls) became coed with East and Weaver designated women's halls. These areas were coed by building within an area.

**1972** - Broward/Rawlings Area was the last female residence area to become coed by building. Murphree Area was the last male area to become coed by building.

**1972 – 2002** - Between 1972 and 2002, all residence halls except Mallory became coed by floor, section, wing, apartment, or suite instead of coed by building.

**2002** - Jennings had been coed by wing. East wing was men; west wing was women. In 2002, Jennings became coed by floor.

**2004** - Mallory was the last all women's hall to become coed by floor or section. At this time, very few women wanted to live in an all-female hall! Staff was force assigning women with late housing application dates to this hall.

**Today** - The Housing web site notes the "coed status" of each facility. Go to <http://www.housing.ufl.edu/facilities/>. Note: Requests from students who require more restrictive living options based on religious, cultural, or personal preferences are handled on a case-by-case basis by the Undergraduate Assignments Office staff.

## Computer Connectivity Through the Years

College students love technology. They want whatever is newest and fastest and have a knack for incorporating technology routinely into their day-to-day lives. Computer access in UF residence halls grew from a 1985 dial-up pilot project for 40 residents living in the Fletcher Island Community to a

high speed wired and wireless Ethernet service serving over 10,000 staff, residence hall residents, and graduate and family housing residents. Only Corry Village and Tanglewood Village residents are not served by DHNet at this time. The Department of Housing and Residence Education (DOHRE) owns and maintains the Department of Housing Network, or DHNet, computer access network.

## Computer Network Timeline

**1985** - In 1985, a computer-interest section was created within Fletcher Hall to meet the computer-related demands of students. Rooms were rewired on the second and third floor island section of Fletcher Hall to allow direct computer access to the Center for Instructional and Research Computing Activities (CIRCA). The \$16,000-18,000 cost of the project was split between the Department of Housing and Residence Education and Academic Affairs. Other support services and educational programming related to computing were amenities offered to this community of around 40 residents until the Department of Housing and Residence Education high speed Ethernet computer network (DHNet) was completed in Fletcher Hall.

**1996** - A Dial-up Modem Pool Service was available to 32-35 subscribers living in the Apartment Residence Facility (now Keys Residential Complex) via Telnet Service ports at the Northeast Regional Data Center (NERDC). The cost of the service was \$60 per semester, per student for fall /spring semesters and \$25 per summer term, per student and was available until DHNet was completed at Keys Residential Complex. A version of the modem pool service was also piloted in Tanglewood Village.

**1997 – 1999** - From 1997 – 1999, The Department of Housing and Residence Education constructed DHNet, the Department of Housing high speed, Ethernet computer access network at a cost of around \$8 million. The pass-through cost to students was \$60 per semester, per student.

**2000** - By 2000, all residence halls but old Hume Hall were connected to DHNet. Old Hume Hall was razed Fall 2000. New Hume Hall was wired for DHNet during construction and opened in 2002. Diamond Village buildings were wired for DHNet service as part of the major renovations that occurred from 2000 – 2004.

**2003** - A \$640,000 upgrade of DHNet was completed including adding voice over IP phones in office locations. In response to increasing concerns about peer-to-peer file sharing of copyrighted materials over DHNet, Housing Network Services staff created and launched the Integrated Computer Application for Recognizing User Services (ICARUS) Summer 2003. A version of this program that monitors and restricts illegal activities over the network is still in use today. All students are responsible for knowing and complying with the DHNet Acceptable Use Policy and Community Standards, the Florida Computer Crimes Act, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and the UF "Acceptable Use" Policy. Housing staff assertively monitors DHNet, enforces these policies, and maintains compliance with state and federal law. The following are steps in the monitoring process:

## The Restriction Process

**THE FIRST TIME** a user has an alleged DHNet violation, her/his port will be disabled for no more than 30 minutes after completing the required steps to confirm knowledge and understanding of the situation and after making the necessary modification to her/his computer. The restriction will be removed automatically and no action is taken with the student's official UF judicial record.

**THE SECOND TIME** the user has an alleged DHNet violation, the restriction will last for 5 days from the same confirmation time period (+/- 30 minutes). The restriction will be removed automatically and no action is taken with the student's official UF judicial record.

**THE THIRD TIME** the user has an alleged DHNet violation, the restriction will be in place until the user meets with a judicial staff member in the Department of Housing and Residence Education. During this meeting, an extended restriction of DHNet services may be assigned based on the resolution of the situation. Other official action may also be taken that is noted on the user's official UF judicial record including the recording of information about any other DHNet incidents.

**NOTE:** The above descriptions assume that the alleged violation did not involve a Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) complaint. As DMCA complaints are external complaints involving copyrighted material and are typically attached to a lawful "cease and desist" order, these situations must be handled in a manner similar to the "third time" incident. Because this handling involves a meeting with a staff member where DHNet policies are explained, all future violations of ANY TYPE are also handled in this manner.

**2004** - Up to Fall 2004, making sure students had Ethernet cards in their computers and could connect to DHNet was a labor-intensive process involving training Resident Assistants as well as student assistants to work DHNet Help Desks in all residence hall locations for a number of weeks at the beginning of each contract period. As students' knowledge grew and computers routinely came equipped with Ethernet cards, DOHRE Network Services staff were able to migrate sign-on procedures to a CD that students received at check-in that ultimately checked their computers for viruses and restricted file sharing software before coaching them through sign-on procedures. At this time there is a DHNet web site that provides support. Also, DHNet@Home phone support hours and DHNet Help Desks schedules for Springs and Murphree are posted online each semester.

**2005 – 06** - \$1.997 million upgrade to the DHNet network improved the speed of the network from 100 MB/s to 1 GB/s.

**2006 – 07** - From FY 2006 – 07 forward, Network Administration had a budget line item in support of maintaining the DHNet network. FY 2006 – 07, the projected budget allotment was \$54,000.

**2007 – 08** -The \$243,000 Network Administration projected budget line included maintaining the network and funding for Phase I of a three year wireless network construction project in 2008. Phase I included providing wireless in common areas (commons buildings, hallways, lounges) in these facilities: Beaty Towers, Jennings, Reid, Mallory, Yulee, Rawlings, Broward, and Hume. Maguire Village and University Village South received wireless service to student apartments and in commons areas. Also, wireless was provided in all laundry rooms for an additional \$17,000.

**2008 – 09** - The \$236,500 projected budget included maintaining the network and ongoing wireless network construction. Phase II of the wireless project included providing wireless in common areas (commons buildings, hallways, lounges) in these facilities: Weaver, Riker, Tolbert, North, Graham, Simpson, Trusler, Keys.

**2009 – 10** -The \$300,000 projected budget included maintaining the network and ongoing wireless network construction. Phase III wireless includes providing wireless in common areas (commons buildings, hallways, lounges) in these facilities: Springs, Lakeside, Murphree, Buckman, Thomas, Fletcher, and Sledd.

By 2009, wired access was available in each residence hall room, staff office, and in Diamond Village. Wireless access was available in Maguire Village, University Village South, all laundry rooms, and all common areas. Corry Village residents will receive high speed computer access as part of a future renovation project. Tanglewood residents may contract with the cable television provider or a cell phone company who offers satellite data services to receive high speed computer services. By 2009 - 10, the cost of DHNet service was around \$80 per student, per semester and was included in rent charges.

## A Commitment to Facilities

The Department of Housing and Residence Education (DOHRE) maintains 2,831,379 square feet of space in 162 buildings built between 1906 and 2002. Maintaining and renovating college residence facilities in these age ranges presents ongoing challenges. Maintenance and renovation plans exist for each facility. Staff updates short and long range maintenance plans annually for each facility, and the Housing Master Plan provides guidance related to longer term strategic planning.

Prior to FY 2002 – 03, the DOHRE budget included lump sum totals for routine and deferred maintenance projects and specified projects to be paid for from "fixed operation outlay expenditures" or reserve funds. However, aging facilities needed more attention sooner than this budget strategy allowed. In FY 2002 – 03, the budget separated maintenance projects into general maintenance (routine) and special or capital projects (deferred maintenance). This also marked the year that rent increases to students specified how much of the increase covered increased operational costs and how much supported the Master Plan, which included an accelerated strategic plan to upgrade and renovate facilities.

The following chart illustrates the ongoing and increasing commitment to keep UF residence facilities upgraded and renovated to meet the needs of today's students. The figures are projected, not actual, budget amounts. Following the chart are featured projected capital and special projects from 2001 to 2010 that have been updated to include actual costs. The chart and the featured projects illustrate the ongoing commitment to upgrades to mechanical systems, safety systems, and aesthetics that include increasing attention to sustainability and the better use and conservation of resources.

**Projected DOHRE Budget Amounts Supporting Facility Renovation/Repairs**

FY	General Maintenance	Special Projects	Capital Projects	Total
2001-02	\$892,565	\$3,269,925	\$1,250,000	\$5,412,490
2002-03	\$1,844,865	\$2,823,938	\$4,557,800	\$9,226,603
2003-04	\$1,796,980	\$2,896,204	\$3,938,200	\$8,631,384
2004-05	\$2,182,347	\$2,594,700	\$11,220,032	\$15,997,079
2005-06	\$1,864,718	\$2,051,505	\$6,251,450	\$10,167,673
2006-07	\$1,916,250	\$2,732,414	\$4,607,526	\$9,256,190
2007-08	\$2,110,524	\$2,475,106	\$5,488,254	\$10,073,884
2008-09	\$2,326,000	\$2,599,572	\$5,283,470	\$10,209,042
2009-10	\$3,116,806	\$1,883,605	\$5,453,400	\$10,453,811

**Featured DOHRE Capital and Special Projects  
2001 to 2010**

The following featured projected capital or special projects impacted residents and staff the most or represent expenditures of \$200,000 or more per fiscal year beyond routine maintenance in individual facilities. The list is not inclusive of all capital or special projects. The dollar amounts reflect actual costs, if known, as of Fall 2009.

**2001 – 02**

- \$1.25 million was committed to completing New Hume construction including building cabinets and kitchens; purchasing furniture; and installing alarm systems and automated systems. Also, this included covering the cost of utilities during construction.

**2002 – 03**

- Diamond Village, \$2.245 million: Window replacement, refurbishing, domestic water lines, new roofs, exterior pointing. Funded by bonds.
- Corry Village, \$254,000: Fire sprinkler installation and alarm upgrades, kitchen/bath renovations, exterior pointing and cleaning Buildings 276/280, window replacement.
- Broward, \$205,000: Roof, exterior pointing, domestic water lines, ADA compliance, abatement/tile.
- Buckman, \$372,800: Electronic locks, abatement/tile, exterior pointing, domestic water lines, window replacement.
- Beaty, \$862,000: Showers/drains, A/C, student room refurbishing, abatement/tile, ADA compliance in Commons restrooms, East Tower electric controls, new roof East Tower.
- Weaver, \$504,500: Abatement, ADA elevator, exterior pointing, refurbishing, other upgrades in support of the International House Community.

**2003 – 04**

- Maguire Village, \$221,800: Kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Building 378, electrical service upgrade Building 376, appliances.
- Tanglewood Village, \$214,000: Exterior point/paint/seal, kitchen/bath renovations, domestic water lines, electric upgrades, window replacement.
- Diamond Village, \$3.460 million: New roofs, exterior point/paint/seal, interior renovations, window replacement. Funded by a bond.
- Corry Village, \$235,000: Fire code corrections Buildings 285/286, new roof Building 283, domestic water lines.
- Murphree, \$650,000: Attic abatement, exterior clean/point/seal, architectural designs for major renovation project.
- Beaty, \$660,000: Abatement, exterior clean/point/seal, refurbish student rooms West Tower, A/C, remodel showers/drains, elevator upgrades West Tower.
- Riker, \$285,000: Fire sprinkler installation, A/C fans/coils, domestic water lines.
- Tolbert, \$203,700: Bath renovations, replace handrails, roll-up trash door, replace rooftop air handler, new mattresses, new study desk chairs.

**2004 – 05**

- Maguire, \$210,000: Electric service upgrade Buildings 380/381, power wash and seal 368/369/370, kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Building 379, new roof Building 391, storage space for office.
- Reid, \$728,992: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm service upgrade as well as window replacement and bathroom upgrades.
- Murphree, \$9.1 million: A/C, major renovations, window treatments, furnishings.
- North, \$458,880: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm service upgrade, bathroom upgrades and floor tile removal & replacement.

**2005 – 06**

- Maguire, \$220,000: Electric service upgrade Buildings 388/389, power wash and seal Buildings 372/373, sidewalk replacement, kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Building 380, roof replacement Building 392, Maguire Commons renovation.
- Tanglewood 324,230: Electrical distribution system and meter center upgrade, kitchen and bath renovations, window replacement.
- Mallory, \$1.928 million: Window replacement, ACM removal, bath renovations, fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm upgrade.
- Beaty, \$967,000: Repair West Tower elevator, fire alarm system upgrades, ACM removal, refurbish student rooms Floors 2 – 5 Beaty West, A/C.
- Tolbert, \$1,297 million: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrades.

**2006 – 07**

- University Village South, \$242,7000: Replace sewer manholes Buildings 321/325/331/333, kitchen/bath renovations, new roof Building 333, window replacement Buildings 329/331, new sidewalks, pole light by office, borders around garden.

- Maguire Village, \$282,500: Electric service upgrade Building 382, power wash and seal Buildings 374/375, sidewalk replacement, kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Buildings 382/383/384, new roof Building 383, move/replace compressors to ground, Maguire Commons renovation.
- Tanglewood Village, \$224,600: Replace sidewalks, gables/fascia north, exterior paint north, kitchen/bath renovation, electric service upgrade one-half Phase 2 and all Phase 3, window replacement Buildings 2915/2917.
- Yulee, \$2.309 million: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrades, window replacement, bath renovations.
- Mallory, \$265,000: Window replacement west and south.
- Thomas, \$226,000: Bath renovations Section E, replace domestic water and steam lines, floor tile removal and replacement.
- Keys, \$237,189: Fire sprinkler system installation and fire alarm upgrade.
- North, \$1.068 million: Roof top air handler and window replacement.

## 2007 – 08

- University Village South, \$226,500: Kitchen/bath renovations, new roof Building 320, window replacement Buildings 328/330, replace sidewalks.
- Maguire Village, \$261,000: Electric service upgrade Building 385, power wash/seal, sidewalk replacement, kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Buildings 384/385, new roof one building, move/replace compressors to ground, replace staircase Building 372.
- Yulee, \$562,369: Replace windows west and south, remove and replace floor tile, renovations in support of the Global Living Learning Community.
- Thomas, \$351,000: Floor tile removal/replacement Section J, replace steam/condensate mains and risers, renovate baths Section D.
- Jennings, \$565,000: Bath and fire sprinkler design.
- Riker, \$663,000: Rooftop AHU replacement, floor tile removal/replacement.
- Tolbert, \$246,000: Remove/replace floor tile.
- East, \$2.6 million: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrade, bath renovations, remove/replace floor tile.
- North, \$225,000: Window replacement.
- Keys, \$212,000: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrade Building 1003.

## 2008 – 09

- Maguire Village, \$265,000: Water valves south/north supply loops, replace upper level windows in Commons, sanitary manholes/laterals, electric service upgrade Building 390, power wash/seal Commons, sidewalk replacement Building 389 north, kitchen/bath renovations, window replacement Building 387, new roof Building 374, move/replace compressors Buildings 374/366.
- Tanglewood, \$275,000: Replace sidewalks, kitchen/bath renovations, replace handrails Building 2115, finish handrails Building 2911, curbside appeal, window replacement Building 2901, close north pool with enhancements, electric distribution- GRU repay, electric meters and secondary replacement.
- Broward, \$464,077: Replace windows northwest wing east & west side.

- Beaty, \$282,000: West Tower 5th & 6th floor renovation, DDC controls.
- Jennings, \$3.5 million: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrades, electric distribution upgrade, bath renovations, floor tile removal and replacement, lighting removal and replacement, window replacement East Wing.
- Graham, \$687,950: Rooftop AHU and roof replacement.
- North, \$293,394: Fan coils, piping and ductwork – 3rd floor.
- Keys, \$250,374: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm service upgrade – Building 1004.
- Springs, \$290,264: Fire alarm system remove/replace each building.
- Weaver, \$1.2 million: Rooftop AHU and roof replacement.

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- Maguire Village, \$254,000: Electric service upgrade Building 393, power wash/seal Building 392, kitchen/bath renovations, replace windows Building 388, new roof Building 370, move/replace compressors Buildings 370/378, sanitary manholes and laterals.
- Tanglewood Village, \$227,000: Kitchen/bath renovations, replace handrails Building 2901, replace windows Building 2901, electric meters and secondary replacement.
- Corry Village, \$4.2 million: Replace site infrastructure followed by major renovation of facility.
- Jennings, \$4.16 million: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrade, electric distribution upgrade, bathroom upgrades, floor tile and abatement, lighting removal and replacement, window replacement.
- Tolbert, \$1.34 million: Bath renovations and ADH apartment windows.
- Keys, \$245,000: Fire sprinkler installation and fire alarm system upgrades Building 1005.
- Beaty West, \$455,000: Renovation of floors 1, 2, 3, 4 and Doc controls.
- Rawlings South, \$150,000: New roof.
- Broward West, \$173,000: New flooring.

# Some Extras

## The Director's Conference Room

On September 2, 2005, the conference room in the main Housing Office was renamed the Director's Conference Room in honor of Director of Housing Harold C. Riker (1915 – 1998) and Director of Housing James C. Grimm (1932 – 2004). Friends, family, and colleagues attended the dedication and shared poignant memories of both men. Riker's career at UF spanned 50 years – 29 years as Director of Housing and 21 years as a faculty member in the College of Education; Grimm was Director of Housing at UF for 23 years with a professional career that spanned four decades. Riker served as President of the Association of College and University Housing Officers – International (ACUHO-I) during its formative years and also served as Chair of the ACUHO-I Research Committee. His efforts evolved into the highly regarded periodical The Journal of College and University Student Housing. Grimm also served as President of ACUHO-I and Chair of the ACUHO-I Research and Education Foundation. Between them, they mentored hundreds of university housing officers nationwide and internationally. The Director's Conference Room is filled with numerous awards, recognitions, and

photographs of Riker and Grimm throughout their careers. Also, books they authored or edited on university housing over the years are on display.

The renovation of the conference room in honor of Riker and Grimm was a labor of respect and commitment by many Housing staff including Furniture Shop staff who custom built lighted display shelves and added a chair rail and wallpaper to the room. They had previously custom built a large conference room table and credenza out of cypress wood for this room.

## A Rose by Any Other Name

November 2002, the Division of Housing became the Department of Housing and Residence Education (DOHRE) to better reflect its mission as a department within the Division of Student Affairs. Veteran staff believes the Housing Office became the Division of Housing at the time several housing support services located in other departments (maintenance services, personnel, purchasing, accounting, and custodial services) combined with the residence life functions under the leadership of the Director of Housing – probably during that time that Dr. Riker was Director of Housing.

Spring 2008, Director of Housing Norbert W. Dunkel was promoted to Assistant Vice President and Director of Housing and Residential Education. This action was part of an ongoing organizational restructuring within the Division of Student Affairs that began Fall 2004 when Dr. Patricia Telles-Irvin was named Vice President for Student Affairs.

## Goodbye to Landline Phone Service

After many years of surveying students and researching the use of (or lack of use of) landlines in residence halls and the growing reliance on cell phones or other services like prepaid phones and computer phone services, Housing administrators decided to no longer provide local landline phone service to student rooms in residence halls beginning Summer B 2007. Landline phone service is still available in RA rooms, staff apartments, and graduate and family housing apartments. Also, “house” phones with free local phone service are provided outside residence hall main entrances and in each Area Office lobby.

Staff and student leaders had much input into this decision and all relevant concerns were addressed. This action resulted in a much lower residence hall rental increase for FY 2007 – 08. Many residence hall operations nationwide took similar actions related to reducing or removing landline phone service for lack of use.

## DOHRE Mission Statement and Guiding Principles

### DOHRE Mission Statement

To provide well-maintained, community-oriented facilities where residents and staff are empowered to learn, innovate, and succeed.

### DOHRE Guiding Principles

- An environment for academic success
- Residentially-based academic communities
- Technologies that enhance learning
- A diverse environment
- Educational and social programming
- Demand for residence hall and graduate & family housing space
- Assessment, evaluation, and benchmarking
- Supportive and friendly service
- Value-added facilities to support varying budgets and lifestyles
- Leadership opportunities

## Division of Student Affairs Vision, Mission, Values, Key Strategic Areas (2010)

The Department of Housing and Residence Education is part of the Division of Student Affairs. The Student Affairs Vision, Mission, and Key Strategic Areas information below form the foundation for strategic short and long term planning.

### Student Affairs Vision

The Division of Student Affairs will exemplify the professional hallmarks of student affairs best practices for creating educational environments where students develop as leaders, embrace diversity, and become lifelong contributors in a global society.

### Mission

The Division of Student Affairs educates students to be leaders through the creation of an enriching university environment and critical support services that maximize student development and learning. The division promotes opportunities for student engagement and discovery resulting in citizens who excel in a global and complex society.

### Student Affairs Values

As members of an inclusive community, Student Affairs staff members value:

- Excellence
- Leadership and service
- Exploration and creativity
- Respect for others
- Diversity
- Communication
- Health



Student Affairs Key Strategic Areas

The Division of Student Affairs staff has identified six key strategic areas. In order to achieve the vision and mission, staff must be excellent in the following areas:

**Student Learning and Engagement**

Student Learning and Engagement is comprehensive, holistic, transformative activities that integrate academic learning outcomes and student development. Students engage in meaningful, enriching and relevant learning opportunities outside of the classroom.

**Service Delivery**

Service Delivery is providing high quality, effective and efficient services that are responsive to student needs and other campus stakeholders. Staff uses automation and innovative measures to enhance services when appropriate.

**Global Understanding and Diversity**

Global Understanding and Diversity is fostering a continuous understanding and appreciation of diversity. Staff encourages and promotes discovery and an awareness of global issues and opportunities. Staff develops students to become citizens who excel in a global and complex society.

**Communication and Collaboration**

Communication and Collaboration involves building community within the Division of Student Affairs to promote efficiency and effectiveness. Staff enhances communication and collaboration among departments of the Division, other colleges and divisions, as well as local and global communities. Staff seeks new opportunities to collaborate with others to achieve common goals.

**Resources: Human Resources, Technology and Facilities**

Excellence in resource management includes developing the skills and talents of staff in the division. It also includes recruiting, retaining, and nurturing talent at all levels. Administrators advocate for competitive salaries within the division. All staff pursues sustainability within daily practices and discovers and implements innovative ways to use technology to improve delivery of student programs and services. Staff pursues new funding opportunities to meet growing student and staffing needs and develops and implements plans to address aging facilities as well as future student facilities on campus.

**Assessment**

Assessment includes regularly collecting meaningful data on utilization, demand, satisfaction and learning outcomes and utilizing research findings to advance the university's understanding of student issues. Staff develops goals to address areas needing improvement when necessary.

Appendix A | Facilities Opening Dates

1906	*Buckman Hall, Thomas Hall
1929	Sledd Hall
1939	Fletcher Hall, Murphree Hall
1950	Mallory Hall, Reid Hall, Riker (South) Hall, Tolbert Hall, Weaver Hall, Yulee Hall, North Hall
1954	Broward Hall
1958	Rawlings Hall
1959	Corry Village
1961	East Hall, Graham Hall, Jennings Hall, Simpson Hall, Trusler Hall
1965	Diamond Village
1967	Beaty Towers
1972	Maguire Village
1973	**Tanglewood Village
1973	University Village South
1991	Keys Residential Complex
1995	Springs Residential Complex
2000	Lakeside Residential Complex
2002	Honors Residential College at Hume Hall

\*Various historical references list Thomas Hall as 1905 – 1906 and Buckman Hall as 1907. Both facilities were dedicated September 1906 – prior to their official completion.

\*\*Tanglewood was acquired by UF in 1973. 100 units were built in 1968; 108 units were completed in 1971.

## Appendix B | Directors of Housing

DATE	DIRECTOR
1906 – 1927	Officer-In-Residence. A live-in faculty member. President Andrew Sledd also lived in Murphree Area for a short while.
1927 – 1936	President Murphree created the Dean of Freshmen office. The Dean of Freshmen’s office supervised all residence hall operations. Prior to 1936, the halls were managed by a housekeeper, Mrs. Peeler. In 1936, the Department of Housing and Residence Education was established. Dean of Students L.W. Buchholz lived in Murphree Area 1927-29.
1936 – 1938	John D. “Jack” Butler
1938 – 1951	Harold C. Riker
1951 – 1954	Dyckman Vermilye, Interim Director. (Dr. Riker was in military service during the Korean War.)
1954 – 1971	Harold C. Riker
1971 – 1977	James Hennessey
1977 – 2000	James C. Grimm
2000 –	Norbert W. Dunkel

## Appendix C | Housing Office Locations

DATE	LOCATION
1906 – 1914	Probably Thomas Hall
1914 – 1939	Unknown probably Murphree Area
1939 – 1945	Fletcher Hall
1945 – 1958	Tigert Hall
1958 – 1967	Broward Hall
1967 –	Department of Housing and Residence Education Office located on the corner of SW 13th St. and Museum Road next to Beaty Towers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Annex: 1987</li><li>• Expansion: 1995-96</li></ul>

## Appendix D | Graduate & Family Housing Fall 2010 Apartment Count

VILLAGES	EFF	1BR	2BR	3BR	TOWNHS	TOTAL APTS.
Corry		100	108	8		216
Maguire		110	110			220
UVS		64	64			128
Diamond		104	104			208
Tanglewood	8	89	81		30	208
TOTAL	8	467	467	8	30	980

Abbreviation Key:

- EFF = Efficiencies
- 1 BR = 1 Bedroom
- 2 BR = 2 Bedroom
- 3 BR = 3 Bedroom
- TOWNHS = Townhouse

HALLS	SGR	DBR	TRR	QUAD	S/2	S/3	S/4	APT	LAT	RA/PMR	IRHA	RMS	SPS
Hume East	9	144								9		162	306
Hume West	9	142								9		160	302
Graham	4	82							14	5		105	215
Simpson	4	82							17	5	1	109	225
Trusler		88							8	8		104	208
Tolbert	32	51	24						15	5		127	256
Riker	32	47	13						8	5		105	194
Weaver	28	58	8							4		98	172
East		89	4						4	8		105	210
North	20	51	7						4	3		85	158
Murphree		12	2		95	48				12		169	376
Thomas	44	51	5	3						6		109	179
Sledd	28	7	3		45	7	3	1		4		98	182
Fletcher	25	22			22	12			1	5		87	157
Buckman	28	43	6							5		82	137
Yulee	22	52						1	15	4		94	177
Mallory	20	49	10					1	7	4		91	175
Reid	19	47	9						7	4		86	165
Broward	16	214	36					1	37	18	3	325	686
Rawlings	1	152					4		11	8	1	177	363
Jennings	9	182	4					1	38	14		248	515
Beatty West								97		7		104	409
Beatty East								90		6		96	378
Keys								98		9		107	419
Springs	84	190								12		286	476
TOTAL ROOMS	434	1855	131	3	162	67	7	413	186	191	5	3454	
TOTAL SPACES	434	3710	393	12	324	201	28	1644	558	259	5		7568

## Appendix E | Residence Halls Fall 2010 Room and Space Count

\*\*\*See chart at left

Abbreviation Key:

SGR = Single Room  
DBR = Double Room  
TRR = Triple Room  
Quad = Room for 4  
S/2 = Suite for 2  
S/3 = Suite for 3  
S/4 = Suite for 4  
APT = Apartment  
LAT = Late Application Triple  
RA/PMR = Resident Assistant/Peer Mentor Room

IRHA = IRHA Officers  
RMS = Rooms  
SPS = Spaces

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VERTICAL FILES

[University Archives, Department of Special Collections, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida ]	
Broward Hall	<b>Note:</b> The Department of Housing & Residence Education History Archives are located in the main Housing Office. History files are maintained on each facility and on related topics addressed in this book. These files are available for review.
Buckman Hall	
Building Names	
Buildings, Construction	
Buildings, Dedication of	
Buildings, Names of	
Buildings, Policy of Naming	
Buildings on UF Campus–Name Changes	
Buildings on UF Campus, Historic	
Buildings on UF Campus & Land Purchases, History of	
Buildings on UF Campus, Historic–Evaluation	
Buildings on UF Campus, Historic–1977 Survey	
Coeducation	
Dormitories–Dedications	
Family Student Newsletter	
Fires–UF Campus	
Flavet Village	
Housing	
Maps of UF Campus–2 files	
Married Student Center	
Married Student Magazine	
Married Student Newsletter	
Men’s Residence Hall Association	
Murphree Memorial Committee	
Off Campus Housing	
Residence Hall Counselor Handbook	
Residence Halls	
Rules & Regulations, UF (Early)	
Sledd Hall	
Tolbert Area	
UF History	
UF History–Precursor Institutions	
UF Women	
University Builders/Architects	
Women	
Women–First Coed	
Women–Admission to Normal School	
Women, History	
Yon Hall	



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